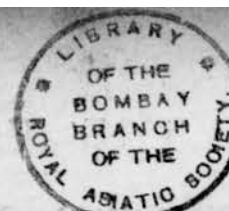


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The All Steel Cycle from Rs. 180
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle



B. S. A.
Perfect in every part Cycle.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1912.

VOL. XI NO. 250

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1923.

TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.		
	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ..	" 16	" 18
Quarterly	" 8	" 9
Monthly	" 3	" 3.5
Single Copy Two Annas.		
Sunday Edition.		
Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th Oct.	MOREA	---	10,912
3rd Nov.	DELTA	NALDERA *	10,901
10th "	MOULTAN	---	20,700
17th "	CALEDONIA	---	7,622
24th "	DELTA	---	8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	MALWA *	10,941
8th "	MALWA	---	20,700
15th "	CHINA	---	7,552
22nd "	KASHMIR	---	8,963
29th "	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA *	10,365
5th Jan.	MANTUA	---	10,902
12th "	KALISAR	---	11,430
19th "	HIND	---	7,393
26th "	PLASSY	---	10,912
3rd Nov.	DONGOLA	NARKUNDA *	10,901
10th "	DELTA	---	8,907
17th "	CALEDONIA	---	11,089
24th "	MALWA	---	10,941
31st "	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA *	10,902
7th Jan.	MANTUA	---	10,912
14th "	CALEDONIA	---	7,622
21st "	DONGOLA	MOULTAN *	20,700
28th "	KALISAR	---	11,430
4th April	NALDERA *	---	10,901
11th "	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,902
18th "	MALWA	---	10,941
25th "	DONGOLA	MALWA *	20,700
2nd "	MALWA	---	11,089

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
* Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
2nd Nov.	MORVADA	8,193
16th "	MODANA	8,986
30th "	NEVADA	9,009
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
28th "	MATIANA	8,905
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th "	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA	8,500
22nd "	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st "	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th "	MATIANA	8,905

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
2nd Nov.	KALISAR	11,430
16th "	MOULTAN	20,700
30th "	CALEDONIA	7,622
14th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813
28th "	MOREA	10,912
11th Jan.	SOUDAN	6,696
25th "	NALDERA	10,901
8th Feb.	SICILIA	6,813
22nd "	CHINA	7,552
7th March	SOUDAN	6,696
21st April	SICILIA	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
13th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with S.S. NARKUNDA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
25th Oct.	BANKURA	Bombay via Karachi & P. Gulf
26th "	VARSOVA	Porto 9 a.m. Bombay via Karachi.
27th "	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war.
28th "	VITA	Karachi via K'war.
31st "	KAROA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
13, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 100.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE
TO JAPAN VIA
SINGAPORE, HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI.

Tamra N. Wade	3844	18th Oct.	30th Oct.
Sado Maru I. Nirei	3898	28th Oct.	11th Nov.
Maru M. Tan	3374	12th Nov.	27th Nov.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES			
1st class	2nd class	3rd class	4th class
Singapore	330	210	148
Hongkong	480	370	203
Shanghai	640	520	240
Kobe	810	680	328

For particulars apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alicia Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279; Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 4.

Branches:	Capital	Reserve Fund	Dividend
Amara	---	---	---
Bahadur	---	---	---
Bombay	---	---	---
Calcutta	---	---	---
Colon	---	---	---
Hankow	---	---	---
Harbin	---	---	---
London	---	---	---
Lyons	---	---	---
Manila	---	---	---
Medan	---	---	---
Shanghai	---	---	---
Singapore	---	---	---
Sourabaya	---	---	---
Tientsin	---	---	---
Yokohama	---	---	---

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	PAID-UP CAPITAL 30th Sept. 1923
Rs. 1,19,64,225-0-0	Rs. 59,82,112-0-0

HEAD OFFICE.

62-65, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

SUB-BRANCH
Zaveri Bazar, 30 Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.
LONDON AGENTS
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 2 1/2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June, interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.
MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Capital Subscribed	Capital Called-up	Reserve Fund
Rs. 80,00,000	Rs. 29,38,630	Rs. 19,54,000

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi, Baroda.

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Dombay, Lavanur, Pethad, Patan and Anand.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Laxmanbhai Samaldas, C.I.E. (Chairman),
Gungarao K. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A. (Sar. S.),
Raj Bahadur Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda),
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad L. Kari (Sheth, Anand),
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bhavnagar),
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda),
Rajaji Raghunath Shrikar Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subba, Baroda State),
Anant Narayan Datar Esq. (Accountant-General, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 1/2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for one or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4 1/2 per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. HANDLE, General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1902.)

HEAD OFFICE.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

LONDON AGENTS.

THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	PAID-UP CAPITAL	RESERVE FUND
Rs. 2,00,00,000	Rs. 1,00,00,000	Rs. 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2 1/2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. S. GRAY, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	PAID-UP CAPITAL	RESERVE FUND
Yen 100,000,000	Yen 100,000,000	Yen 75,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Dairen	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Hankow	Peking	Sourabaya
Harbin	Shanghai	Sydney
Hongkong	Tientsin	Yokohama
Honolulu	Rangoon	
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostok.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or for shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI, Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 22.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

Capital Authorized	Capital Issued	Capital Subscribed	Capital Paid-up	Reserve Fund
1,00,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000	27,87,727	21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAROKH.

Amritsar	Bahadur	Bombay	Brehat	Buckingham	Burhanpur	Calcutta	Delhi	Dibrugarh	Gurgaon	Hoshiarpur	Hyderabad	Jalandhar	Jammu	Kanpur	Kashmir	Kolkata	Lahore	Lyallpur	Meerut	Patna	Rangoon	Sargodha	Sialkot	Strasbourg	Tripura	Yamuna
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of our stations are bought, collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office—113, Epsom Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN
MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LTD.

Established 1891.

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,45,000.

Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,50,000.

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—
P. C. BOY,
The Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

or
J. C. BOSE,
The Chief Agents,
285/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INDIAN

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.

MARTIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager,
CALCUTTA.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, Clive St., CALCUTTA.

OR C. N. MADHAVA ROW, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER, PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET FORT BOMBAY.

M. S. HOUSAIN, Secretary, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Re: INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Please consult
SHARANGDHAR & CO.,
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years
at 79, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FUTURE FULL OF HEALTH FOR YOU.

DROP A CARD FOR A FREE Health Literature To

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (Kathiawad.)

When you spend so much for your clothes why not be certain that they are made by artists Tailors!

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

KATOL STICKS.

Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-4-0 per box.

A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

KATOL THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER.

Annas 10 per tin.

A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
129, Madewy Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2735.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND MILL SUPPLIERS.
Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sale Rooms of the undersigned—

By order of the Bank concerned—
1 Case Egyptian Cotton Healds, Case best quality, covered and Lona Shuttles, 1 Case 20 inch grooved Emery Fillet, 2 Cases Box and Spiral Springs, Wren, Forks, Weavers Combs etc., 3 Cases Tinned Plain Card Cans, 2 Cases Tinned Plain Card Cans.
By order of the Bank and the offices concerned—
1 Case 6 Gents' Bicycles.
1 Case Moulding.
1 Case Gun Brushes.
1 "Basic" No. 1. Multigraph Machine, with all its accessories complete and other miscellaneous articles.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the name of the buyers and the balance shall be paid and the goods shall be removed within three days of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th October 1923.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

Under instructions from W. A. Evans, Esq., of P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at No. 22, Alameda Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated-ware, sliding glass table, arm and without arm chairs, rebound and duneasters, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets and corner stands, rich ornaments, China and Japanese vases, fancy figures, one English perambulator, piano, phonograph, ice-box, single and double bedsteads, mirror, almirahs, dressing and wash-hand tubs, dressing chairs, drawers, cloth and gown presses, hat-stands, reclining sofas, glass door show-cases, writing tables, silver show-cases, book-stands, wall clocks, pictures, single and double metal cases, water filter, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.
Catalogues will be published and the above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MARINE MOTOR ENGINE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 120, Apollo Street—
1 Marine Motor Engine.
AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyre victoria.
1 secondhand rubber tyre landau.
1 secondhand rubber tyre shag.
1 secondhand rubber tyre vis-a-vis.
1 Arab horse in saddle.
1 Water horse in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE RUBY AND DIAMOND NECKLACE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
1 valuable Ruby and Diamond Necklace.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT LOVE LANE, MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees and at the risk and on account of the mortgagor, the undermentioned property situate at Love Lane, Mazagaon will be put up for sale by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 12th November 1923, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) by Messrs. BENNETT & CO., in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 4th day of April 1922 and made between the Mortgagee of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.

All that piece of land situate on the North side of Love Lane at Mazagaon within the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement about 276 square yards or thereabouts, the undermentioned buildings, erections or structures standing thereon and bounded on or towards the North formerly by the property of Aga Jungi Shah and now of Bhaiji Sahib, daughter of the late New Survey No. 3661, on the East by the properties formerly in the occupation of Aga Jungi Shah, Cursetji Meherasji Duttawalla and Bhai Sahib, daughter of the late Hussanmal Hussain alias the late Aga Khan and widow of Aga Sultanmankhan but now in the occupation of Chhaganbhai Gulabhusain and others bearing New Survey Nos. 3702, 13682 and 23682 respectively, on or towards the South by Love Lane, and on or towards the West by the property in the occupation of Chhaganbhai Kursetji Meherasji Duttawalla, New Survey No. 3661 and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 39, New No. 1670, Old Survey No. 619 and New Survey No. 3661 and by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 6242 (1), 6242 (2) and 6243 and Street Nos. 22, 22A, and Street No. 24. The said premises are held under a lease from the Secretary of State for India in Council dated 6th August 1909 for a term of 99 years commencing 1st September 1903 which is renewable.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at their office, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MAHABLESWAR KNOWN AS "NIRA LODGE."
Suit No. 487 of 1921.
Cherandas Chaturbhaj and anrs. Plaintiffs, vs. Muralji Muralji and ors. Defendants.
Under instructions of Mr. N. H. Moos Receiver appointed in this suit and pursuant to the Order of the High Court passed on the 2nd day of May, 1923, authorizing the said Receiver to sell the immovable properties belonging to the estate of Mr. Anandji Nanji, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property situate at the estate of the deceased Anandji Nanji and known as "Nira Lodge".
All that piece of land situate at Mahabeshwar in the District of Satara, containing by admeasurement about 4 acres and 27 guntas and described and particularly noted as a property No. 400 portion of Survey No. 34, 2 acres and 11 guntas and portion of Survey No. 33, 1 acre and 10 guntas and portion of Survey No. 121, 1 acre and 9 guntas and a certain map or plan of the said village deposited in the office of the Collector of Satara and is bounded on the East by Survey No. 121 and on the South by Survey No. 121 and on the West by Mount Douglas and Sesson Point and Jameson Lodge compound on the North by Survey No. 53 and Lesson Lodge compound and on the South by Survey No. 121 and on the West by Mount Douglas and Sesson Point and Jameson Lodge compound was formerly occupied by Mrs. Mozalla Nissim of Bombay.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 24th October 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medow Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)
BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY SILVER JEWELLERY, PLATEDWARE, DOLLS, TOYS, DRESSING CASES, SHOW CASES, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, 1923 at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the proprietor of the Sheriff Show Room at their shop near Vitha Savarna Building all stock-in-trade of the shop including fancy silver jewellery, platedware, dolls, toys, cigarette boxes, face masks etc. as also all the furniture, including show cases sliding cupboards, table, chairs, dressing cases, ceiling fans, etc., etc. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th October 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.**EXCELSIOR THEATRE**

To-Night at 9-30 P. M.

THE GRAND**DANCING FESTIVAL:**

CINEMA AT 6-30 p.m.

"THE MONEY MANIAC."**EMPIRE THEATRE**

To-day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

JACKIE COOGAN

IN

"MY BOY."**EMPRESS THEATRE**

To-day at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.

RECKLESS CHANCES

featuring

J. P. McGOWAN.**Cinema Majestic**

Presents THIS WEEK ONLY

HINDOOSTAN FILM CO'S

NEW PRODUCTION

Bhakta Gora Kumbhar

See the Sublime devotional life

of a potmaker—His aversion to

lust—His self sacrifice and the

final divine favour.

TIME—RATES—AS USUAL.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Bellasis Road, BYCULLA

Presents

THE DAY SHE PAID

featuring

Francilla Billington. See the

red flame of an unrighteous love

threatened to burn the citadel

of happiness.

with

A NICE COMEDY.

TIME—RATES—AS USUAL.

Next Week at Poona Next Week at Poona

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!

The Company will go to Poona after

the following performances in Bombay and

thence to Sholapur. Only three per-

formances at Poona.

Balwant Sangit Mandli

Wednesday 24-10-23 at 8-30, P. M. (S.T.)

(by late Mr. R. G. Gadkari

& Mr. C. G. Kolhatkar)

Sangit) VEDYACHA BAZAR (Parts 1 to 3

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New Drama!

Saturday 27-10-23 at 8-30 P. M. (S.T.)

Sunday 28-10-23 at 3-0 P. M. (S.T.)

(by late Annasheb Kirtloskar

& Mr. C. G. Kolhatkar)

Sangit) RAMRAJYA VIVOG (Parts 1 to 5)

G. K. Parchure,

General Manager.

Bombay, 24th October 1923.

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THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, October 23.
Monsoon has strengthened and given wide-spread rain in south Madras. Rain has fallen also at few stations in Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are: Jubbulpore and Seoni half an inch. Calicut one and a half. Trivandrum and Madras two. Trichinopoly one and a half and Madras and Nellore one. Weather is disturbed in north Persia. Forecast.—No large change.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.
Assam, 15th October 1923.—Outturn of autumn rice, sugarcane and cotton are normal. United Provinces, Rohilkhand Circle 18th October 1923. Prospects of sugarcane and rice are normal.

Western Circle.—Prospects of sugarcane and cotton are good, rice normal, rabi sowings are in full swing and condition is good.

North Eastern Circle, 15th October.—Prospects of sugarcane and late rice are normal.

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS

TARIFFS IN INDIA.

Since 1913 the Government of India has appointed 53 special committees and commissions of inquiry costing in all 63 lakhs of rupees and more. It is common knowledge that the reports of these committees in the majority of cases are not studied or even read, and if read are soon forgotten. We lack in India an important and critical reading public of such calibre as to read and make use of them in the interests of their constituents; and the bureaucracy naturally prefers to allow dust to settle on these volumes in the offices of the Secretariat. This elaborate and expensive procedure for the settlement of current problems has become a convenient method of doing over many a difficult situation both on the part of the Government and the Legislature.

Besides, whatever little good these committees and commissions can do is further destroyed by the habit of the Government of India of splitting up grave issues of national importance into two or more parts, and asking different committees at different times to report upon them, instead of instituting one comprehensive inquiry for the problem as a whole. For example, though both the Industrial Commission of 1916-18, and the Fiscal Commission of 1922 were in reality supposed to make concrete suggestions for an early development of industries in this country, the former was debarré from considering tariff policy, and the latter was debarré from considering the means of industrialisation. Unfortunately for us, there are few men at present in the Indian Legislature who really understand the subject of industrialisation, and very few in the Government who really understand the subject of finance. The result is that the Government often manages to defeat or postpone the fulfilment of our economic aspirations. Nothing analogous has yet come out of the labours of the Industrial Commission, the Fiscal Commission's report has been followed by a lukewarm resolution of the Assembly, and a resolution which in spite of the fact that it does not even go as far as the half-hearted recommendations of the majority, is passed by a unanimous vote.

When such vital economic problems of our country are handled in this manner, one finds that the publication of the reports of the committees and commissions is not yet out of the question. The "Our Fiscal Policy" was published in the beginning of this year, soon after the publication of the Fiscal Commission's Report and before the Fiscal Resolution in the Assembly was discussed; in his recent comprehensive volume entitled "Trade, Tariffs and Customs in India," Prof. Shah devotes the third part to "Tariffs in India," which covers 119 out of the 456 pages of his book. In his illuminating theoretical discussion on Free Trade and Protection, Prof. Shah emphasises the experience of other countries, whereas Dr. Bhargava's discussion on the same subject is based entirely on the writings of economists. Prof. Vakil's History of Indian Fiscal Policy which has aroused the indignation of those who think that the country cannot bear the expense of unpalatable truths, is the basis of a chapter in Prof. Shah's book dealing with the same subject. The latter's report of the report of the Fiscal Commission is more rigorous and detailed than that of the former. Unlike both the other writers, Prof. Shah has kept up the tradition of his earlier writings by giving a summary of the protective duties. Customs duties for India, in the shape of a draft bill and a schedule of customs duties, showing his proposals and proposals of other writers, which most of the members of our Legislature are no wiser, this constructive part of Prof. Shah's work must be a source of great relief to them.

It would be beyond the scope of this review to give a detailed survey of the whole of this part of Prof. Shah's book. One will be content with drawing attention to a few leading points. His attitude towards the majority report of the Fiscal Commission may be gathered from this passage: "The majority report displays almost childlike nervousness about the dangers of the Protection it has recommended. Accordingly its main recommendation seems to be a free trade policy. The result of an obvious compromise between the protective free trader, and the nervous apprehensive protectionist, assumed of his demand even while he is advocating free trade, he is accused of selfishness. But, let the Indian industries develop to fast feet the commercial dominance of this country by British goods. The protective duties, the Commissioners of the Majority seem to have taken care to enunciate entirely in their central recommendations, by emphasising conditions and requirements which are entirely irrelevant to their reference."

The Minority are criticised on the ground that they have not yet exhausted the possibilities of writing an effective minute on the weakest points in the Majority Report, viz., (1) the idea that discrimination is necessary in the interests of consumers and (2) the combination of revenue and protective duties. (1) The assumption that discrimination is necessary in the interests of consumers is attacked by Prof. Shah on the ground that there is no real opposition of interests between the producers and consumers in this country, since there is an considerable class of idle rich men who are only drones or consumers. The only thing that can be said against this is that though this is true today, a policy of rapid industrialisation will create a class of producers who will be in a position to oppose the interests of consumers. (2) The sort of combination of revenue and protective duties on one and the same set of articles which the Commission recommends is an economic fallacy for committing which the ordinary student at a University would lose his degree, and the detailed exposure of the same by Prof. Shah makes very stimulating reading.

An important observation which our legislators may well remember is to be made in the name of Protective duty. It is not difficult to point out instances of the way in which in spite of the best intentions on paper, the development of Indian industries has suffered in the past for want of adequate sympathy on the part of those who translate these intentions into practice. Prof. Shah's remedy against this is to leave the matter of the rate of Protective duty to the Board should be guided by the principle that the rate must be at least equal to the full difference in the competitive cost of production to a representative establishment in the industry in question in this country and in its foreign competitors.

As pointed out above with a view to give precision to his arguments, Prof. Shah gives a draft bill of 36 sections, the preamble to which summarises the general purpose which should be aimed at in the rapid industrialisation of our country. A glance at the schedule attached to the bill will show that he advocates duties as high as 150 per cent. in some cases to protect Indian industries.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Oct. 22
Tele. Transfers	1/4 19/32 Firm.
Bar Gold	£ 4-11-9 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	32 3/8 Unsettled
	London, Oct. 22
Bentley 3 per cent.	55 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	32 3/8
3 months house	31 13/19
Closing Tote of Silver China bought uncertain.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4	
per cent Since 5th July, 1923.	
7 day Market loan	2 3/8
Bullion Shipments	2 1/2
	£ 5 7/23

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Oct. 22
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 90 1/2-1/3
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92-1/2
War Loan 6% 1922/47	£ 102 7/8 Unchgd
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 58 1/4
Souper Paper 3 1/2%	£ 40 1/2-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2%	
(Sterling Loan)	£ 69 1/4 Unchgd
Govt. Securities 3%	69

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

	London, Oct. 22
Exchange on London in Paris	77.25
" " " Germany 100,000,000	101.07
" " " Italy	11.15
Switzerland	23.53
Amsterdam	11.50
Basle	23.25
Brussels	23.25
Geneva	23.25
Paris	23.25
Stockholm	23.25
Oslo	23.25
Copenhagen	23.25
Helsinki	23.25
Reykjavik	23.25
Stockholm	23.25
Oslo	23.25
Copenhagen	23.25
Helsinki	23.25
Reykjavik	23.25

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Oct. 22
Discount Bank Bills 3 mths	3 3/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 mths	3 5/8
" " " 3 mths	4 1/4
" " " 6 mths	4 3/4
Bank 6 per cent	26 3/4

SILVER.

	Bombay, October 23
Ready 19-12/10	
Vaidya Opening	Highest Lowest At 6 p.m.
Asho 70-14-0	70-11-0 70-11-0
Kartak 78-8-0	78-2-0 78-2-0
Teji Mandi	
Kartak 1-8-0	
Tone-Market	Quiet.

GOLD.

	Bombay, October 23
Ready 24-11-0	
Vaidya Opening	Highest Lowest At 6 p.m.
Asho 24-11-0	24-10-8 24-10-6
Kartak 24-12-0	24-11-0 24-11-0
Teji Mandi	
Kartak 0-7-6	
Tone-Market	Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Reuter reported 13 points higher to 2 points lower in New York, and 15 to 10 points lower in Liverpool. Our market at Colaba market eased on some hedge selling. In spite of a further advance in New York futures, the Marwarri dealer opened this noon at Rs. 334 for fully good M. G. Broach April/May and going down by half a rupee, on selling by Offices and Marwarri jobbers, but on ready buying by a prominent Indore operator the price advanced steadily to Rs. 336. It then eased to Rs. 335 on selling by Cutcha Candy brokers and closed steady at Rs. 334 at 3 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra for March delivery opened at Rs. 484 and closed firm at Rs. 488 at 3 p.m. F. G. M. G. Oomra for December/January was nominally quoted at Rs. 424.

In the ready market there was a moderate inquiry yesterday from Exporters. Messrs. Breul & Co's Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibbons cable under date 22nd as follows: "No signs any change condition market lacks contracts feature may have some reaction but don't think important still think bull side best."

	Liverpool, Oct. 22
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales of Bank Indian	Nil
" " Imports	Nil
EGYPTIAN Future prices	
Mid Amstons Limited request	1752
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakala	15.45
New York 11 a.m.	29.10-10
(As known in Liverpool at Max.	24.20-18
closing time)	May, 29.30-12
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct, 28.99
	Jan, 28.85

OPENING TONE AND PRIORS.

	Liverpool, Oct. 22
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. O	
Liverpool	
Oct.	17.21-15
Nov.	16.62-12
Dec.	16.38-10
Jan.	16.13-10

MONTHLY.

	Liverpool, Oct. 22
Oct.	17.21-15
Nov.	16.62-12
Dec.	16.38-10
Jan.	16.13-10
Feb.	16.05-19
Mar.	16.27-21
Apr.	16.05-18
May	16.05-18
June	15.68-13
July	15.68-13
Aug.	15.68-13
Egyptian Jan.	17.53

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.		Liverpool, Oct. 19.	
		To-day's Prices.	
Oct.	-	-	17.21-12
Nov.	-	-	16.82-19
Dec.	-	-	16.72-1d
Jan.	-	-	16.62-10
Feb.	-	-	16.48-17
Mar.	-	-	16.38-14
April	-	-	16.28-4
May	-	-	16.13-1
June	-	-	15.99-6
July	-	-	15.82-2
Aug.	-	-	15.72-7
Sep.	-	-	14.62 unchanged
Oct.	-	-	14.17-9
Tone.—steady			

VICEROY IN LAHORE

MORE PLATITUDES ABOUT JUSTICE

REPLIES TO ADDRESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Viceroy's Camp, LAHORE, Oct. 23. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading left the Viceroy Lodge, Simla, on the 21st. On Monday, the 22nd, their Excellencies arrived at Lahore (Public Arrival). They were met on arrival by His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab and Lady MacLagan, and after the presentation of the leading officials and notables at the station, and inspections of Guards of Honour, proceeded in procession to the Government House. At the Government House, a further presentation took place at 11 a.m. Their Excellencies proceeded to the Lawrence Hall where His Excellency the Viceroy received and replied to the addresses of welcome from the District Board of Lahore, the Municipal Committee of Lahore, the Ex-Indian Officers' Association of Lahore District, and the Municipal Committee of Amritsar. In the afternoon their Excellencies were present at the Military Mounted Sports in Lahore Cantonment. The Officers of the Garrison were "at home." His Excellency then paid a short visit to the O'Dawley Memorial Institute for British Troops.

Earlier in the morning H. E. the Viceroy paid a visit to the Badshahi Mosque and Fort.

REPLY TO LAHORE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

The Viceroy received to-day addresses of welcome from the Municipal Committee and the District Board of Lahore, Municipal Committee of Amritsar and Ex-Soldiers' Association of Lahore at Lawrence Hall.

Replying to the Lahore Municipality's address the Viceroy said:—"New opportunities create new obligations. Local self-government has been entrusted to Ministers chosen from the representative element in the Provincial Legislative Councils. The success of their working of the Municipal Committee like that of labour with non-official presidents and elected members. The difficulties which confront these Committees in the municipal sphere are, in their more limited scope, the counterparts of the problems of general administration and on their successful solution must depend the estimate of the capacity of these bodies and members. These bodies in their turn are entitled to rely on the support of the public whom they represent and this support should be given by them without regard to real considerations of communal difference. Unless citizens put aside in public interest these non-individual prejudices, the chance of success may be prejudiced. All the above factors react in a serious degree on the progress which India as a whole can make by gradual development of self-governing institutions towards progressive realisation of responsible Government in British India as an integral part of the Empire. For the British Parliament upon whom the responsibility lies for the welfare and the advancement of the Indian people are to judge the time and the manner of Indian advance and their action is to be guided by the co-operation received from those in whom the opportunities of service have been conferred and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility."

REPLY TO LAHORE DIST BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Replying to the Lahore District Board address, Lord Reading said he was gratified to hear of the loyal assistance rendered by the District in the great war and deeply appreciated their declaration of sincere desire to help in the maintenance of peace and good government. The administration looked to the enlightened members of the Board to correct and contradict false and mischievous rumours and spread, in several tracts of the district, true aspects of the aims and motives of Government. The Government relied on them for active support in the suppression of crime, and they, on their part, may count on the protection and good will of the Provincial Government in this task.

Continuing the Viceroy said he could give them assurance that the general policy of Government was to help the bodies in beneficent measures when their resources permitted, provided the local bodies in question have themselves first demonstrated that they have taken every possible step in the direction of financial self-help by the assessment and collection of local rates and by economies in the administration.

HOMILY ON BROTHERHOOD AND HUMILITY.

REPLY TO AMRITSAR MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

Replying to Amritsar Municipality's address the Viceroy appreciated the sense of loyalty and the courtesy which prompted them to come to Lahore to present an address. His Excellency deeply regretted to learn that the commercial prosperity of Amritsar was suffering from a temporary check, but hoped there would be a revival of prosperity and impediments to a free flow of interchange of trade would disappear. Continuing, the Viceroy said: "You have alluded to rifts in the late of harmony. I believe your city owes its birth to Guru

Kandahar who presided in his time the sound doctrine of brotherhood and humility. These teachings hold truth for you now as in the time of your forefathers. Mutual tolerance is for us all one of the severest species for maladies which, from time to time, afflict our Commonwealth. I rejoice to hear of the signs of returning health and trust that normal conditions may soon be restored. I am much interested to hear of your Municipal activities. Your keen sense of your obligations towards the welfare of your fellow-citizens does you credit in spite of financial difficulties to which you refer. I feel assured that you will make substantial progress in your schemes for the improvement of amenities of your city, because you are imbued with the proper spirit and with the right angle of view towards your responsibilities. I know that your local Government has deeply appreciated your assistance in the preservation of law and order in Amritsar, and the value of work which your co-operation has done for the welfare of its citizens has found recognition in the Knighthood which has recently been conferred on your energetic and public-spirited non-official President.

REPLY TO ADDRESS OF EX-SOLDIERS' ASSOCIATION.

Replying to the address of Ex-Soldiers' Association, Lahore, the Viceroy said that he welcomed their declaration that the members of their Association ranged themselves in support of the just and stable Government. He was aware that even at times at the expense of their popularity the ex-officers and soldiers of this province had been of the greatest assistance in the support of law and order, and that Government could rely on them in the preservation of peace and in the discouragement of mischievous agitation. His Excellency assured them of the sincere and abiding interest of his Government in all that concerned the welfare of the serving and the pensioner officers and the of the Indian Army.

Proceeding, the Viceroy said that the education of soldiers' sons was engaging the closest attention of his Government. They were aware of the recent establishment of the military college at Dacca, Dun to prepare Indian students for Sandhurst. The College, His Excellency was glad to say, was preparing and gave a promise of fulfilling the hopes of his Government entertained for it. The Kitchener College at Delhi and schools for the children of soldiers at Jullunder and Aurangabad were other aspects of solicitude for the education of the sons of those who served in the Army. They had hopes that these developments will be of substantial assistance in equipping the sons of their soldiers to take the advantage of their new opportunities of service as Commissioned officers of the King-Emperor in the Indian Army or of winning more prominent place in civil life.

LAHORE HIGH COURT EXTENSIONS.

OPENING CEREMONY BY VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

Exactly at 10 a.m. Lord Reading arrived at the High Court to perform the opening ceremony of the new extensions to the buildings amidst a salute of guns from the Fort. As soon as the Viceroy's car entered the High Court compound the Band struck up the National Anthem and the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court received His Excellency and Lady Reading who entered the Darbar Shamiana in procession with the Hon'ble Judges. Inside the shamiana was a brilliant assemblage of distinguished officials and non-officials, and the lawyers of the High Court Bar, all of whom stood up and remained standing until their Excellencies were seated on the dais. Sir Shadi Lal, the Chief Justice, then made a short speech welcoming the Viceroy and expressing gratefulness to His Excellency for the honour he had done by accepting the invitation. The Chief Justice then gave a short history of the Lahore High Court and expressed gratitude to the local Government and particularly to Sir Edward MacLagan for his sympathetic interest and timely help in carrying out the work of extension to the High Court.

Concluding, the Chief Justice said:—"This morning's ceremony will be of special interest to Your Excellency who is the first Viceroy who has not only been one of the greatest advocates of modern times but also filled with high distinction the exalted office of the Lord Chief Justice of England. To us it is a matter of particular pleasure and pride that the coping stone over the edifice of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore should be placed by a representative of His Majesty who typifies in his own person all that is best and noblest in the administration of justice. This is an event of the most happy and auspicious augury for this Court and will, I am sure, encourage us in our determination to carry on these lofty traditions of the British Justice, which are the glory of England, and the spirit of which finds expression in that short but significant adage *Plat Justitia Ruat Caelum*. (Let Justice be done though the heavens should fall.)

H. E. Lord Reading then rose to reply and in an eloquent speech congratulated the Lahore High Court Bench and Bar for possessing amongst them a Chief Justice who was an eminent lawyer and judge for ten years and working as the Chief Justice since 1920. The Viceroy then gave a learned exposition of law and said that it was only by respect for Law and with the help of Law's protection that India could advance to the road to the wider realisation of herself and to the great place awaiting her in the Empire. His Excellency made an important announcement regarding the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the question of the creation of an Indian Bar.

After the Viceroy's speech was over, His Excellency was taken by the Chief Justice and the Judges in a procession to the new building which was then formally opened by the Viceroy with a golden key. Lord and Lady Reading then inspected the new as well as the old, High Court Buildings, and

left at 11 a.m. amidst another salute of guns from the Fort.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The Viceroy said, "Your Excellency, Sir Shadi Lal and Gentlemen, I thank you, Chief Justice, and your colleagues and the members of the legal profession for the warm welcome you have extended to me. Sir Shadi Lal, I am grateful to you for the eloquent references to myself as the Viceroy and the former Lord Chief Justice of England. I would I could attribute to them the value of a judicial pronouncement but sheer modesty compels me to regard your address as the unique occasion when the Chief Justice of the High Court of the Punjab has allowed the zeal of the advocate to disturb the equilibrium of the scales of justice. You, Chief Justice, have rightly observed that this morning's ceremony is one of a special interest for me. I am in a familiar atmosphere. Old associations of the Bench and bar crowd around me. I see gathered together the members of the profession in which I have spent many years of my life and which will always hold a special attraction for me. I see you Sir Shadi Lal in the place you daily occupy to dispense justice. Let me congratulate both the Lahore Bench and bar on the possession of the eminent lawyer who had been a judge of the Court for 10 years and its Chief Justice since the 1st of May 1920. None will, I am sure, dispute the proposition that he is in every respect a worthy successor of the distinguished members of the Court whose names shine forth in its annals and that its traditions of justice are safe in his keeping.

AMONG FRIENDS.

In this gathering to-day I am among friends, I have been fortunate to make the previous acquaintance of a number of the Judges of the Court. From among the members of the bar Sir Muhammad Shafi is intimately associated with me as a valued member of my Executive Council and is the Member-in-charge of my Law Department. I see also several members of the Imperial Legislative Council before me. Both the Ministers of Sir Edward MacLagan's Government also belong to the Lahore bar and apart from its eminent lawyers and politicians, the bar has the distinction of possessing as a practising member Sir Mohamad Iqbal, the celebrated Urdu and Persian poet. I wish to associate myself with the Chief Justice in his tribute to His Excellency Sir Edward MacLagan and his Government for their assistance in enabling the execution of this addition to the court buildings. I am privileged to open to-day. The need for suitably housing the courts of justice is now firmly in every civilised country as a primary duty of the administration. We men of the law are sometimes accused of attaching undue importance to the sanctity and dignity of the law. I will, however, justify my contention that the law courts deserve to be properly equipped and housed by a reference to that refuge of all lawyers an authority. In this case I will quote an authority whom none can accuse of sentimentality, or prejudice or of leniency. I turn to a learned doctor who never minced his words. Doctor Johnson says the law is the last result of human wisdom acting on human experience for the good of the public.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

One of the principal parts of human felicity arises from a wise and impartial administration of justice. Every man reposes in the tribunals of his country the stability of profession and serenity of life. He goes on to deny those who by any of neglect detract from the dignity of the Courts of Justice and describes them as doing only doing an injury to those who dispose the laws but diminishing the public confidence in the laws themselves and shaking the foundations of public tranquility. In face of his denunciation, I tremble for the temerity of the opinion of those if they exist who would lodge the blind lady with the scales in the novel of a garret. I would that these wise words might be pondered and taken to heart by those who preach and incite the practice of non-observance of the law—who forget that in the law is vested the felicity of their fellow men, the serenity of life and the foundation of public tranquility in India. It is only by respect for the law and with the help of the law's protection that India can advance on the road to a wider realization of herself and to the great place awaiting her in the Empire.

ENDS OF JUSTICE IN DANGER.

Sir Shadi Lal, you have alluded to the increase of work in the Court and to the new directions in which as a result of general progress of the Punjab and its new commercial and other activities litigation is expanding. After my arrival in India, when there had been time to make an examination, I was deeply impressed with the delays occurring under the present system in the administration of civil justice and especially in the recovery of the fruits of a decree by execution. These defects attracted my attention through the complaints of commercial bodies, through observations of the Privy Council in the cases coming before them, through observations with the members of the Judiciary and Legal profession and through actual instances coming to my notice in the routine of the administration. The flaw seemed to me not due to any want of energy or a capacity in the Courts but to the growth of complexity in the system the Courts have to administer. It appeared to me that the end of justice stood in some danger of being conquered and enslaved by the formalities of law itself. I need not lay stress on the deplorable results which might follow such a process. It is a stage through which the administration of the law inevitably passes and has passed at different periods in England.

In more modern times steps have been taken in England to speed up the machinery of too old fashioned a type for present needs and to simplify the technical processes. I felt it my duty to take all possible steps to purge out Indian administration of Justice of the reproach of delays which may amount to a denial of justice. The best apparent method was if possible to utilise the experience of an eminent lawyer from

England with special knowledge and experience of the methods for acceleration and simplification of civil justice introduced there and after associating with him a Committee of persons from our Courts in India versed in Indian procedure and conditions to subject the problem to an expert and scientific examination. After consulting the Secretary of State my Government sought the views of local Governments regarding this proposal and the suggestion, I am glad to say, has been welcomed by them. In the coming cold weather I hope to set the machinery in motion for the conduct of the enquiry. I feel sure that I may count on the fullest measure of assistance in the enquiry from the bench and bar at Lahore.

THE BAR IN INDIA.

Another matter of special interest to you relates to the bar in India. In England we have as you know a single bar with one tradition of guidance. In India the bar has grown up by provinces. Its constitution and practice and privileges of its component members, the barristers and vakils of each High Court, vary from province to province. The general question of the creation of Indian bar attracted considerable interest among the members of the late Legislative Assembly and was the subject of a number of resolutions and questions. The bills touched on only one or two aspects of the case which has issues of a very complicated nature. The Government of India in view of the general interest in the question have decided to appoint a representative Committee to examine the problems involved and to report on all the features of the case. In consultation with the Secretary of State it has been decided that Sir Edward Chamer should act as chairman and the names of the members were announced this morning. All branches of the profession are represented on the committee which includes the Judges of High Courts, Sessions Judges, Barristers, Vakils and Attorneys and has a substantial Indian element. The committee will assemble next month and commence its enquiry.

VICEROYAL DIFFICULTIES.

In parting from you let me assure you that although I no longer sit on the judicial bench I have not ceased to administer justice to the best of my ability. As the Viceroy more difficult problems come before me for solution. There are no judicial decisions in the books to help me. There are no codes to consult. There are no means of ascertaining facts as in the courts of law. Although I have severed direct connection with the Courts of justice, I retain and if possible even in an enhanced degree because of the far-reaching consequences of action—the solemn duty of doing justice to all men. The Viceroy should hear all the aspects of any question and should be ready to listen to grievances, willing to remedy tax whenever he legitimately can, and regard with sympathy the difficulties and troubles of the people. In these duties the Viceroy exercises in a wider sphere and with a larger vision some of the duties of a judge. Equally he should act fearlessly according to the light of his understanding and the dictates of his conscience.

I thank you again for your very cordial welcome and will now proceed to perform the ceremony in response to your invitation."

GRATIFIED AT RECEPTION

A DOSE OF FAREWELL MIXTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

After replying individually to each address His Excellency the Viceroy rose, and addressed all the four bodies in the following words:—"I cannot part from you to-day without expressing in a few words my pleasure at having received these four addresses to-day. It is specially gratifying to me as a representative of the King-Emperor to find loyal addresses of this nature presented by the bodies of standing in the country of the Municipal Committees of Lahore, Amritsar and the District Board of Lahore. These findings the spirit and character of the present administration in the Punjab and I find special satisfaction in remembering that they are presented to me by persons who are taking an active part in the administration, not always without sacrifice to their popularity or without opposition among certain sections of the community. I was also much touched by the loyalty of the Indian Officers Association men who have passed their lives in the service of the King-Emperor and risked themselves for him and who are ready if need be to return to his service.

A MESSAGE.

I will now give a message from myself as at the present time, the head of the Government of India. Whatever you may hear, whatever you may be told, the British Government in India stands for absolute tolerance in religious matters. It rests on the fundamental rock of respect for religious beliefs and rites. The British Administration does not interfere with the exercise of religion, but works to retain its freedom to allow liberty in carrying out its practice without hindrance or molestation at the same time. It is its duty to preserve the peace if it should be threatened or endangered by disturbance among different sections of the people. Remember the personality of the Governor whom you have at the head of your Provincial Administration and who guides the officers of the Government. He is justly respected as one who has the widest human sympathies, and who has ever striven to enter into and understand the views of the people of this province. Let me add that it would be strange if I, the present Viceroy, would ever encourage persecution or even countenance the restriction of the religious liberties of any community and specially of a small community. Such a course cannot be adopted by me of all men. It could never, I may add, come into being under any Viceroy appointed by his Majesty the King-Emperor.

A "Gazette Extraordinary" notifies that the constituencies of the Legislative Assembly in the Central Provinces should elect their members before the 15th of December.—(A. P.)

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE

INNISKILLING "B" 6 goals.
(Richardson 3, Irvin 1, Madden 1,
Sargenor 1.)

COLABA UNITED Nil.

The return match between the second string of the "Skins" and Colaba United came off on the Cooperage ground on Tuesday evening when the military won comfortably by the substantial margin of half a dozen goals. The first encounter between these two teams had resulted in dispute over some decisions of the referee and eventually the Colaba Team walked off the field. The match remained unfinished and this had created a stir in the football world for considerable time. The W. I. F. A. at last settled things satisfactorily.

Yesterday's game was not so one-sided as the score might indicate as the Colaba had quite a fair share in the attack especially in the first half. The "Skins" were doubtless superior in every department and their team as a whole gave evidence of a sound training. For the Colaba team Aggar in goal was responsible for some excellent saves while Viswanath's spilling tactics were a feature of the day's play.

The "Skins" winning the toss defended the Wodehouse Road goal and at 5.25 the Colaba United kicked-off but were obliged to defend from the start. The exchanges were even for some time. The United forwards then attacked. Chingia was too slow in the right wing and was probably afraid of boots. The "Skins" in their turn invaded the United goal and Richardson's shot into goal was well saved by Aggar. Viswanath was prominent in the second line of the Colaba defence. Finlay, the right-extreme of the Fusiliers ran down the line and his pass to the inside was well-intercepted by Aggar. Sargenor next sent to Irvine and the latter went through the backs sending a feeble shot at Aggar which unfortunately hit the upright and found the net. The Colaba quintet made several rushes at the military goal but lack of understanding was responsible for their not scoring. The military forwards on the other hand showed excellent understanding and displayed some good foot work. Fagan had a couple of shots but they either went wide or were blocked by an individual effort scored the second goal with a well placed dribbler. Half-time was announced with the score—

INNISKILLING "B" 2 goals.
COLABA UNITED Nil.

On resumption the "Skins" were on the offensive and had the better of exchanges throughout the latter moiety. The Colaba forwards fell to pieces and their team was sorely tried. The military team had some target practice for some time, no less than a dozen shots being sent to Aggar in a couple of minutes. Sargenor's high shot from long range beat Aggar. The military now kept up a constant bombardment at the United goal and scored the next two in quick succession in the last five minutes of the game. Madden on the left wing netted the ball from the difficult angle and soon after Richardson scored the sixth.

The teams were—
INNISKILLING "B":
Morrimer, Jackson and Martin; Kirkpatrick, Sargenor and Gilliland; Finlay, Irvin, Richardson, Pagan and Madden.

COLABA UNITED:
Aggar; Viswanath and Shuker; Mahomed, Ramprasad and Kaku; Chingia, Nana, Baij, Abdul and Adam.

Referee: Mr. Reany (R.G.A.).
There will be no game this evening between the Bombay Gymkhana "B" and the Commercial Gymkhana as the latter are unable to parade a full team. The Bombay Gymkhana consequently gets the two points.

TO-MORROW AT 5.15.
Bengal United vs. Colaba United.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Larn, Bombay, Bho, Chind, Dacca, Salamat, Zanzibar, Tangor, Quilima, Mozambique, Boir and L. Margus per a.s. "Kara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 31st October, 1923.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colon and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

Bihar and Orissa (October 20th).—Paddy crop will be good in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Sontal Parganas and poor in Bihar. Prospects of sugar cane have been immensely improved by late rain in North Bihar and are now good. Prospects for the cold weather crops are also good except in parts of South Bihar where moisture is deficient. Incidence of land that is neither irrigated nor wooded.

INDIA BAR.

PERSONNEL OF ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

The personnel of the Committee appointed to enquire into the question of establishment of an Indian bar is now complete and it is understood that the following members will serve on it. Sir Edward Chamer (Chairman), Justice Counts Trotter and Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar (Madras), Justice Mulla and Mr. Patkar, Government Pleader (Bombay), Mr. S. R. Das, Advocate-General, Bengal, Mr. N. Chatterjee, President, Incorporated Law Society, Calcutta and Mr. H. P. Duval, I.C.S. (Bengal) and Sir Henry Stanyon (United Provinces). The Committee will assemble in Bombay on 23rd November.

A correspondent wires from Ajmer:—A mass meeting of about 2,000 Hindu citizens of Ajmer assembled under the presidency of Pandit Prabhudayal Bhargava M.A., L.B., on the 21st instant at the Hindu Dhamashala, Ajmer, and passed the following resolution:—"This mass meeting of the Hindu citizens of Ajmer express their sorrow and despondent at the fact of the eleventh hour of the new and unjustifiable restriction running contrary to the former written orders they were compelled not to celebrate their holy and sacred Ram Lila and Bharat Milap processions this year according to their traditional usage and practice. This meeting further resolves that all legitimate and constitutional means be adopted to get a redress of this grievous wrong done to the Hindus of Ajmer."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Commercial Gymkhana.
Brotherhood Campaign: Public Meeting at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.).
The Extraordinary General Meeting of the Tata Power Co. Ltd., Navsari Building, Bombay Road, 8 p.m.
Meeting of Improvement Trust Board, 12-30 p.m.
Lectures on Medicine, S. S. League, Parol Settlement compound, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Oct. 25.

Western India National Liberal Association. The Hon. Mr. R. I. Parbhay's public lecture on "Educational Reform" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, at 6-15 p.m. The Hon. Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha to preside. Harwood League: Bengal United vs. Colaba United.

FRIDAY, October 26.

S.E. (Civil) and B.E. (Mechanical) Exam. results, University Hall, 1 p.m.
Lectures on Elections, Visram Nivas, Matunga (G.P.C. Hq.) 9 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 24 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 32m, Sunset 6h. 11m.
Oct. 25 (Thu) Sunrise 6h. 30m, Sunset 6h. 10m.
Oct. 26 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 30m, Sunset 6h. 10m.
Oct. 27 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 27m, Sunset 6h. 9m.
Oct. 28 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 24m, Sunset 6h. 8m.
Oct. 29 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 37m, Sunset 6h. 8m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Mail Steamer "Kashgar" which left Bombay on the 29th ultimo arrived London on Sunday the 21st instant.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Restrictions on code telegrams to Japan are withdrawn, except as to telegrams sent from Tokyo, Yokohama and vicinity where present restrictions remain in force.

D. TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the last month of September 1923 the number of "Black" patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1663. Among them the number of new admissions was 224.

TATA SONS WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the T. & S. Workmen's Institute, a meeting of the Joint Workmen's Committee of the Standard Mill will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Library Hall of the Mill. Mr. J. K. Welch, the Manager of the Standard Mill will preside.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. L. B. Deodhar on "The First Aid to-morrow (Thursday) in the Public Health Society's Hall at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

"WORK IN COUNCILS."

A meeting of the voters to the Local Council residing in the North Division of Bombay, will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) in the room of the Standard Mill. The meeting will be presided over by Mr. S. K. Bole will speak on "Work in Councils." Voters are requested to attend and get their doubts solved and answered.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MATUNGA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swarajya Party there will be a public meeting at Matunga G.I.P.R. Station, on Friday (the 26th instant) at 9 p.m. when Messrs. V. T. Patel, J. K. Mehra, K. P. Nariman, and Mr. J. K. Bole will speak on "The Swarajya Party and the future of India." All are requested to attend the meeting.

ELECTIONS AND GRAIN DEALERS' ASSN.

In the general meeting of the Grain Dealers' Association it is resolved that the member of the above Association having the right to vote should vote only to Mr. V. J. Patel for the Legislative Assembly and Messrs. K. P. Nariman, B. T. Desai and M. B. Velkar for the Provincial Legislative Council. (Southern part) and Mr. Parbhay Thackeray for the Provincial Legislative Council (Northern part).

SOCIETY OF N. S. DE PIEDADE, DABUL.

The feast of the August Patronage of the Society of Nossa Senhora de Piedade Dabul was celebrated on Sunday last at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, by a Solemn High Mass, Exposition, Procession and Benediction. Rev. Fr. Marques of Mishin preached a very impressive sermon on charity. The religious services, the annual general meeting of members, subscribers and well-wishers was held, at which the Very Rev. Mag. L. C. Pora, presided. After the reading of the report by the Secretary, the Rev. President spoke at length on the report and in an eloquent and stirring speech exhorting the young men and women of the community to join the Society to ameliorate the lot of the poor. The Society's poor were also treated to a dinner.

F. WARD DISTRICT C. C.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the above Committee will be held on Friday (the 25th Oct.) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the letter received from the B. P. C. C. and transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

SUNDAY'S MEETING.

General meeting of the above Committee will be held at the Congress premises on Sunday next the 25th October at 8-30 a.m.—(1) To consider the amended constitution. (2) To elect members of the Council and Officers. (3) To consider the report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th September 1923.

ELECTIONS.

The following gentlemen are declared elected to represent this Committee in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.
(1) Sjt. Chimbhoy P. Joshi (with votes 27)
(2) Sjt. M. E. Anantakrishna Iyer (with votes 33)
(3) Sjt. Jivraj G. Nensay (with votes 23)
(4) Sjt. Ganpati Shankar N. Desai (with votes 24)
(5) Sjt. Bhagwati Prasad Nijam (alias) A. Lenin (with votes 23)
(6) Sjt. Dhanjishwar Dhanjishwar Vadia (Satyagrahi) (with votes) 20.
(7) Sjt. D. D. Salgave (with votes 23). To be elected by the 19 Sjt. Bhagwati Prasad Nijam (with votes 23). (8) Sjt. H. I. Desai (with votes 23). (9) Sjt. P. A. Krishn Iyer (with votes 23). (10) Sjt. R. Viraswan (with votes 23). (11) Sjt. P. R. N. N. (with votes 23). (12) Sjt. G. I. Patel (with votes 16). (13) Sjt. G. I. P. (with votes 16). (14) Sjt. M. N. Joshi (with votes 14). (15) Sjt. K. N. Joshi (with votes 14).

There is a tie between Messrs. M. N. Joshi and K. N. Joshi for the last seat. A free election for one seat will take place between Messrs. M. N. Joshi and K. N. Joshi. The election will take place on Sunday next (the 28 instant) between hours of 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m.
Two seats for lady members and one seat for depressed class will be announced hereafter.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1922.
(593rd Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

Voters in Bombay and elsewhere are at present being flooded with letters from rival candidates soliciting votes for themselves. Where the past career of the candidate is an open book for all to see, the voter will find little difficulty in exercising his choice, but when there are a number of dark horses in the field, the voter's dilemma becomes only too apparent. The Party-label that is attached in some cases to these dark horses helps to increase rather than remove the dilemma. What are then the electors to do? Their duty is clear. Those of them, who are willing to exercise their vote, must so exert their power that next month not a single man is able to get in with a blank cheque. The country is tired of elusive politicians devoid of steady conscience and the restraints of any settled policy. The voters cannot allow any tub-thumper to squeeze his way into the legislatures without a governing pledge. In 1920, when the boycott resolution was in full force, a number of our country-men squeezed their way into the Councils and they have for nearly thirty months gone about exploiting the silence of the electors and claiming representative status. On this occasion the voters must subject candidates to the acid test of direct questions.

So far as the candidates nominated by the Swaraj Party and independent candidates like Messrs. Jinnah and Baptista are concerned there is no need for any questions to be asked. The voters must give them their unstinted support. But as regards other candidates there are certain questions which voters may well insist on their answering in a definite manner. The following questions may be suggested:

- (1) Will you support a demand in the legislature for the prompt and unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi?
- (2) Will you support a demand in the legislature for the recall of Indian troops garrisoning Muslim countries?
- (3) Will you accept any stipendiary office if it is offered to you after being elected?
- (4) Will you support a demand for the cancellation of Dyer's pension out of Indian revenues?
- (5) Will you stand by the entire holding of competitive examinations in India for ordinary recruits in the civil services of India?
- (6) Will you urge the reduction of the salaries appertaining to all the big jobs in India, from that of the Viceroy to that of the Assistant Collector?
- (7) Will you stand for the principle of a Retirement Tax affecting the export of large capital earnings from India?
- (8) Will you insist on the removal of the embargo against the return of Mr. Horniman?
- (9) Will you in the event of continued persecution of Indians in Kenya and other British Colonies stand for the granting of monetary help to them out of the Indian Exchequer, besides other legitimate forms of assistance?
- (10) Will you resign your membership of the Legislature if a substantial number of electors at any time express lack of confidence in you?

The challenge is by no means exhaustive and it may be necessary to add sup-

plementary queries from time to time. The justification for the procedure is simple. In every general election in which constituents intend to exercise their vote for a positive result, it is open to them to invade the opinion of canvassing candidates before the award of the vote. In Britain the practice of test questions was seen early this year when candidates were asked: "Are you for the reduction of Reparations?" "Do you agree to a capital levy?" "Would you lift the Canadian cattle embargo?" and the like. The voters are fully entitled to ask questions in view of the election and every candidate accepts the challenge as an opportunity for the honest expression of his views. Mr. Henderson lost his seat on the issue of a capital levy, but all admired him for his honesty and candour. Voters in India ought to press it on each candidate to give them an assurance on subjects the public are interested in. Those who shirk the duty and at the same time ingratiatingly talk of heroic intentions ought to be discarded as craven dodgers hoping to hoodwink the public or gambling on the alternative of back-door nominations. As, however, the questions are of material importance and of interest to the public, the candidate's answers must be straight and succinct and must be widely published. All candidates wooing the voters are welcome to answer the questions through the Press even in default of direct appeal. We shall gladly publish their views in response to the questions publicly put. The point is that the voters must know the genuine colour of people soliciting their confidence. No honest man, Nationalist or Moderate, will evade the duty of giving a plain answer to a plain question. The enquiries we have tentatively suggested are simple in scope. Let the facts be known, the sheep distinguished from the goats. A lot of hissing bravado, time-serving enthusiasm and protective colouring are usual in elections. The voters must demand the truth, not riotous humbug. Profuse explanation and statulent boast are not required in the answering of simple questions and therefore candidates must be asked to be straight, unequivocal, loving their own convictions in scorn of consequence.

In spite of the "cordial interviews" he is having with Cabinet Ministers and Overseas Premiers, Dr. Sapru is beginning to discover that he can make no headway against the solid barrier of White Race Supremacy, of which the foundationstone was laid by General Smuts at the last Imperial Conference. It is now public knowledge that it was not so much the bluster of Lord Delamere and his colleagues as the threat of General Smuts to work for the secession of the South African Union from the British Empire, that forced the hands of the British Cabinet in respect of Kenya. Reuter's report that General Smuts is now prepared to risk the isolation of South Africa against the rest of the Empire should the issue regarding Indians in the Empire be pressed for settlement once again in the Imperial Conference, only goes to confirm the suspicion that the Boer General's loyalty to the ideals of the British Commonwealth and the still wider Brotherhood of Nations, is only skin-deep, being restricted to White-skinned peoples only. But that he should be prepared to risk the fate of the Empire for the sake of his own narrow and distorted ideal of White Race Supremacy, is, indeed, an Imperial tragedy.

British statesmen must realise now that it is for them a choice between truckling to General Smuts' threat of secession and an Empire from which India will be practically divorced. A London Die-hard journal recently put the issue as between General Smuts and Gandhi—and appropriately enough! The world will soon know how the choice has been made by those who are controlling the destinies of the Empire to-day. Reuter indicates the main line of General Smuts' offensive. It is stated that he contends that the nationals of one Dominion have no civic right in another Dominion. May one ask General Smuts if his proposition holds good in the case of the nationals of all Dominions or only of India? Is he prepared to enforce the principle formulated by him against the nationals of Canada or Australia? We ask him not to take his stand on the letter of the law, but on the spirit of it. If General Smuts assures us that he will legislate with equal ferocity and hatred against the White-skinned nationals of Canada or Australia as he is doing against Indians, then we may concede the proposition he has advanced. But he is evidently not prepared to challenge the rights of the nationals of self-governing Dominions. It is only because he sees India helpless and unprotected that he chooses to insult her nationals. And he has been

encouraged in his attitude by the British Cabinet's surrender over Kenya. We are told that the Colonial Secretary supports Dr. Sapru's proposals which, as we have shown on a previous occasion, are not calculated to be effective in securing the equal citizenship of the Empire for Indians. If the sympathy of the Duke of Devonshire and the representatives of the Dominions is genuine, the only practical proof of it can be the immediate and complete reversal of the Kenya decision. Until that is done the only course for Dr. Sapru as a self-respecting Indian is to refuse to take part in the sham "negotiations."

His countrymen have made their choice, of which the boycott of British Empire goods is a practical manifestation. And the news that the economic boycott of Kenya Indians by the Whites has become a success will only hearten them in their efforts to prosecute the boycott and, more, to hasten the advent of Swaraj. For, it is only when India wins Swaraj for herself will she be able properly to face the oppressors of her nationals abroad. The salvation of India, therefore, lies only through the speedy attainment of Swaraj, when she herself—and not any self-chosen trustees—will be the custodian of the welfare of her nationals. It is a pity that this conviction has not yet gone home to Dr. Sapru and his Liberal supporters, who have during the last few days fondly hoped that an extraneous agency like the Imperial Conference would confer on Indians their rightful status. Not being free at home Indians cannot expect to be equals of their masters abroad. The greatest service that Dr. Sapru and his colleague, Alwar, can render to their country at the present juncture, is to wash their hands of all "Imperial" business. Will they do sit through the farce of the Imperial Conference?

The Rhineland Republic.

Reuter is announced that the Rhineland republic has been duly inaugurated in Aix-la-Chapelle and that the movement is likely to spread to other parts in the occupied territory, without any effective opposition to the step on the part of the German population. At the same time sedulous propagandist efforts are being made by the French to create the impression in the outside world that the movement is merely a spontaneous one and that the French authorities have nothing to do with it. The latest German papers, however, give a clear and interesting idea of how far French intrigue, and the threats of high-handedness on the part of the French military command have contributed to the declaration of a republic. The "Koenigsche Zeitung" of the 26th September was prepared as a matter of fact to find such a declaration taking place much earlier than the third week of October. It had given 30th September as a possible date for the inauguration of the Rhineland republic, not by the German population, but, as it points out, by the French military authorities, through the mouth of the rabble, polyglot cosmopolitan, which they had collected in Duesseldorf. This was the plan settled upon for the announcement. A German of the name of Matthes was to take the lead in collecting the people in the town-hall to propose the republic. He was discovered to be a Jew of the name of Meyer from Frankfurt, who had entered the occupied territory under a false name. The French authorities had promised to provide seventy special trains to bring into Duesseldorf that day the adherents of Matthes.

General Degoutte as the God-father of the Republic.

The French General in command, General Degoutte, was considered to be taking particular interest in the movement. In fact, he is called in the German Press, the god-father of the Rhineland republic. Matthes, who appears to have been an enthusiastic vote-catcher, had promised to collect in Dusseldorf, two hundred thousand voters on the inauguration day. It was discovered, however, that nearly forty thousand of this crowd were to come from the factories under compulsory French administration, which employed chiefly Poles. These Polish refugees were to help in giving the vote in favour of the Rhineland republic. The Germans in the occupied area are asking what kind of a republic this is going to be when Poles and other foreigners have decided upon its establishment under French domination. The French authorities had taken strict measures against every kind of election. The Poles who were to be brought into the town of Dusseldorf were given a present of one franc each and a revolver, which they were to use the moment they thought the proposal for republic was going to be opposed in the open meeting to be engineered by Matthes.

All-India Khadi Exhibition.

The decision to hold an All-India Khadi Exhibition in connection with the Congress session at Cocanada in December next will be welcomed by all who believe in the immense potentialities for national good lying in the revival and spread of the Charka. Whatever the detractors of the gospel of simple life preached by Mahatma

Gandhi may say, the Charka, as the whole world must have realised by now, he came to stay in India. Three years ago, who could have dreamed of the revolution in the life of the nation which this 'primitive instrument' has wrought and who could have anticipated that a modern scientist world-wide reputation like Acharya P. C. Ray would sing praising the use of the Charka and declare that it would henceforth be the solace of his life? After the creed of non-violence, the Charka, with its concomitant of Khadi, is the most precious gift of Mahatma Gandhi to his countrymen. The latter has been the primary instrument of movements of their regeneration. They must, by personal example as well as propaganda, push on the Khaddar movement vigorously. The slight set-back which it received during the past one year is passing away and the tide is now running strong in the opposite direction. The people must continue this tide at its crest and carry the movement to its final success.

Need for Volunteers.

A host of volunteers should come forward, both for spinning and weaving Khadi and for popularising it in every nook and corner of the land. The experience of the last three years has shown that the country's output of hand-spun yarn is in excess of the demand for it among the weavers of Khadi cloth and that the output of Khadi cloth is also in excess of the demand for it among the consumers. Here and there the supply of both yarn and cloth might have been found inadequate to cope with the local demand, but as a general rule it was not the spinners who were found wanting, but the weavers and particularly the consumers. It is the consumers who are mainly responsible for the stagnation in the Khaddar movement. If they take to Khaddar more and more and create a universal demand for hand-spun and hand-woven cloth only, the problem of supply will be solved automatically, for India, with its millions of unemployed hands and hundreds of thousands of partially unemployed mouths, is in desperate need of supplying all the demand for the cloth necessary to cover the nakedness of her half-starving people.

Why Khaddar Is Not Making Headway.

While emphasising the need for vigorous Khaddar propaganda, it will not be out of place to point out that one of the principal reasons why Khaddar is not making rapid headway in the country is that not sufficient attention is paid by those engaged in the industry to the manufacture of *dhotees* and *sarees* of tolerable fineness. The *sarees* worn by the Deccani women usually measure from eight to nine yards in length and unless Khaddar *sarees* of sufficient fineness are manufactured, they will be too heavy to be worn and naturally will not be as popular as one would wish. It is because of this handicap that Khaddar has not become very popular with Deccani women yet, whereas, among Gujarati women, who are accustomed to wear only five yards long *sarees*, it has become very popular. It is useless to ask the Deccani women to wear *sarees* of shorter length like their Gujarati sisters, for ages-old custom has too strong a hold on Indian women to permit of such a radical revolution in dress. Similar is the plight of the "dhoteewalas." They are accustomed to wear *dhotees* seven to ten yards in length and for the Khaddar *dhotee* to become popular with them, it should be of sufficient fineness of texture. Hence, the only satisfactory solution of the problem will lie in the manufacture of *sarees* and *dhotees* of sufficient fineness. In Andhra and other parts of the Southern Presidency *sarees* and *dhotees* of fine count are, no doubt, manufactured at present, but the reason why they have not in the easy reach of the poor and middle class people. Ways must, therefore, be somehow found for manufacturing *sarees* and *dhotees* of tolerable fineness at considerably lower cost than has been found possible so far. It is to this aspect of the Khaddar problem that we would invite the urgent attention of all who are interested in the success of the movement.

"Reserved Compartments."

The Railway Conference that has just concluded its session at Simla is understood to have recorded its opinion that the reservation of intermediate and third class compartments on mail trains in accordance with the present practice for Europeans and those who have adopted European dress and habits, should be continued. Since the deliberations of the Conference were conducted mostly in camera, the public are not in a position to know the grounds which have induced the Conference to express an opinion in favour of the continuance of the existing objectionable practice. The report merely states that the course of the discussion it was emphasised by several speakers that the reservation was "in no sense a racial distinction, but was designed in the interests of all parties, both Indians and Europeans." This statement is contrary to facts, since more than one Indian Railway none but Europeans and Anglo-Indians are allowed to travel in these reserved compartments. It is true that on one or two Railways—the N. W. R. in particular which is a State Railway—non-Europeans, if they are dressed in the European fashion, are allowed to travel in these compartments. But if the claim that the reservation of compartments is intended to be in no sense a racial distinction but a matter of convenience only, should go unchallenged, then there should be a uniformity of practice on all the Railways on the lines now adopted on the State Railways. As observed by Justice Suharwardy in his judgment in a recent case arising out of the present practice, the reservation of compartments for Europeans only, though it might be justified under the existing law, is objectionable, since it provides travelling facilities to only a particular race or community. If the Railway administrations are unable to abolish the reserved compartments alto-

(BY BENARASIDAS CHATURVEDI),

1835 was an unfortunate year in the history of our Motherland, for it was in that year that we began to send our countrymen overseas as 'Indentured Slaves.' We cannot absolve ourselves from all blame by holding the Government of India responsible for the dark deeds of this new form of slavery. The 'Arkatis' (recruiters) belonged to our communities, they were very often high caste people Brahmins and Kshatriyas, they were not punished by our caste Panchayats for their sin of traffic in Human flesh, on the other hand they got greater respect in their respective communities on account of accumulating wealth which was not a difficult thing for them, in those days when they could sell an Indian woman for Rs. 55 and man for Rs. 40. To-day our people in Fiji or other Colonies are absolutely demoralised, the blame lies to a great extent on 'our' heads. Yes, 'we' sent our sisters and brethren, bound hand and foot, to the Colonies to be exploited by the Colonial planters. We allowed this abominable trade in human cargo for over thirty-eight years. The educated among us never cared to follow up the unfortunate brethren in the Colonies to lift them up from their sordid surroundings and miserable conditions. Our leaders neglected them for the most part. And what was the result? Let the Fiji Government Council Paper No. 54 answer the question.

"When one Indentured Indian woman has to serve three indentured men, as well as various outsiders, the result as regards Syphilis and Gonorrhoea cannot be in doubt."

I need not repeat here the terrible history of Indentured Slavery. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. C. F. Andrews the general Indian public knows it very well, but I shall only ask one question.

When shall we perform the 'Prayashchitta' for our sins—sins that we committed against our unfortunate countrymen overseas?

A FIJI INDIAN'S LETTER.

A Fiji born Indian, P. Raihman, writes to me in his letter of 4th August 'I would emphatically assert that our Motherland India and Indian leaders are to be blamed to a great extent for our miserable condition in the Colonies. I am speaking from my experience of Fiji, as I am a Fiji-born Indian myself. The Indian leaders and the Indian Government have done nothing after selling their parents to the Colonial planters forty years ago. They have not cared at all to uplift the down-trodden and demoralised remains of Indian-tured labour. The only bright thing in our dark despair has been the visit of Messrs. Andrews and Pearson and we are particularly indebted to Mr. C. F. Andrews who came twice to help us here.'

I ask again, 'When are we going to perform the 'prayashchitta' for selling the par-

(Continued on page 8.)

gether, the latter should at least be thrown open to all travellers who have adopted European dress, be they Europeans or Indians, "white-skinned" or "black-skinned." The Railway Board ought to lose no time in enforcing such uniformity of practice all over the Indian Railways. We have no doubt that if this is done, the Railway Companies themselves will realise before long the advisability of abolishing the reserved compartments altogether.

Pay a Surprise Visit.

If the Commissioner of Police and the Municipal Commissioner will arrange to pay a surprise visit some morning to the Vegetable Market extending from the Charu Road tramway junction to the Grant Road tramway terminus we are sure their trouble will not go in vain and they will have an opportunity of witnessing with their own eyes things which are true and yet stranger than fiction. Here, from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. several policemen and municipal peons in uniform indulge in what is virtually a broad-day-light loot of the poor vegetable vendors and fisher women, pick up their articles without making any payment whatsoever, indulge in threats of taking them to the police chowki and at times even throw the baskets off their heads or hands if they do not agree to propitiate them either in coin or kind. The behaviour of these guardians of law and liberty of late has now assumed the proportion of a terror and a public scandal and it is time the authorities took the first opportunity of stopping it with a firm hand. It is noteworthy that while the vegetable vendors and fisher-women are so unnecessarily harassed on a mere flimsy charge of obstructing on the footpath, chairs and benches are placed on the opposite footpath by the hotel-keepers with impunity. Will the Commissioner of Police and Municipal Commissioner explain why these benches and chairs are allowed on a public footpath and who is responsible for this invidious distinction? There are various rumours afloat in regard to this anomaly and it will be to the interests of the Police force of the city and good name of the Municipality if the rumour were put a stop to and no distinction were made between a well-flourishing hotel-keeper and a poor vegetable vendor or fisher-woman.

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KEY TO YERAVDA JAIL. CARRY OUT CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

COMMUNAL DISSENSIONS IN THE PUNJAB.

WANTED STRONG & STURDY LEADERSHIP.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI INTERVIEWED

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" in regard to the present situation in India, Maulana Mahomed Ali said: "I have been living mostly in the United Provinces recently and I have just visited Jullunder, Amritsar and Lahore. The Punjab is admittedly a storm centre of Hindu-Muslim dissensions. I think, I may say that I have seen enough to convince me that the situation is far from good, though I have not yet realised how really bad it is. But I am not hopeless. I have seen in the Punjab while addressing the Musselman congregation after the Friday prayers in a large mosque at Lahore that Musselmans of the Punjab can be roused once more in the cause of the Khilafat and the Jazirat-ul-Arab in spite of the despairing attitude that was being displayed by the leading Khilafat workers in that Province and since I am convinced that to do any Khilafat work the Musselmans must be free from ill-will towards the Hindus and from apprehensions of Hindu grievances, the possibility of getting the Punjab Musselmans to do Khilafat work is tantamount to the possibility of their doing the Congress work. I have not had the same opportunity of judging the Hindu public as distinguished from the leading Hindu workers whom I have met at Lahore. But human nature is the same everywhere and I feel hopeful about the Hindu public of the Punjab as well."

WANTED LEADERSHIP.

Referring to his visit to Amritsar, the Maulana said: "I was both sorry and amused to note during the procession at Amritsar when Musselmans raised lusty shouts of 'Allahu-Akbar', there was not the same full-throated enthusiasm displayed in shouting 'Bande-Matram' to which I drew their attention and for which I rebuked them in as gentle a manner as tact could suggest. On the other hand, I found that Hindu hands were not being raised to the forehead in answer to my salutation to the Hindu public in the Hindu Bazaar and the Hindu quarters, through which the procession passed. But I do not take this so tragically as many people are inclined to do. I think strong and sturdy leadership is required in the Punjab. Dr. Kitchlew who is not a *persona grata* among the co-operating Musselmans of the Punjab and is on the other hand the object of much affection and esteem on the part of the Sikh community, well, I hope, be able to attract the Hindu rank and file and make them work together with the Musselman masses, who can still be weaned away from the co-operators."

OUR ULSTER.

Speaking about the health of Lala Lajpatrai, the Maulana said in feeling terms: "I wish, however, that Lala Lajpatrai was in better health as to be in the heart of the Punjab and not at Solon, and, if possible, at least as active in the cause of *Swaraj* as he seems to be in the cause of the *Swaraj* Party during the elections. With him and Dr. Kitchlew working together as before, it should be possible to reclaim the Hindu-Musselman masses. But I feel certain that if neglected and unprovided with any better leadership than during the last critical year, the Punjab would have to be treated as our Ulster and if we achieve *Swaraj* we should have provided some O'Dwyer and Dyer to rule the Punjab with the rest of India as a Free State. They seem to be so much in love with inter-communal quarrels at present that it would be difficult to find any trace in them of a real and keen desire for attaining *Swaraj*."

Referring to the condition of Hindus and Muslims in his own Province, the Maulana said: "My own Province is, in a sense, in a still worse position. There too, the Hindus and Musselmans are quarrelling and being perhaps, more polished warriors than those of the Punjab, it may take much longer to bring them into a better frame of mind. When the Punjab Hindus and Musselmans denounced in a fit of temper, any moment you talk of peace the U. P. Hindus and Musselmans arose with you in the subtlest manner with cold-blooded fure and with the deliberation which augurs ill for the speedy restoration of unity. Nevertheless, we have in Pandit Motilal Nehru and his great son Jawaharlal such admirable peace-makers that I do not despair of the U. P. either. Only, Pandit Motilal Nehru is too busy with the elections and poor Jawaharlal is in too bad a state of health just now to tour all over the provinces as I wish him to do. Let us hope he recovers his health soon enough, and helps me in doing all we can to convince the Hindus and Musselmans alike, of the futility of these quarrels."

"As I have said elsewhere," the Maulana concluded, "I don't believe in inter-communal support of every National Education at Lathi-union. No less important is the

nal quarrels. The water is supplied to the personal selfishness and the channels of only rivalry-destroying them, but if there is no water to run down these channels, they would be choked up before long. Our first consideration, therefore, should be to dry up this pernicious moisture and that can only be done by bringing before the masses more and more every day the name and the personality and the programme of Mahatma Gandhi. The petty kingdoms of communal leaders in the ante-Gandhi era which had ceased to exist as supported units after the Mahatma's advent into the public life of India, have come into being again since his incarceration; and some would even suggest that he owed his incarceration to these selfish means of communal leaders who can only thrive on the fratricidal wars of the Indian communities. We have to show up these tactics and should re-establish the Empire of Gandhi's Soul Force. If we mean to attain *Swaraj* and release Mahatma Gandhi from the Yerowda Jail.

"In this task," he continued "we have the need of the 'neutrals' with whom the Hindus and the Musselmans of other Provinces too do not share the narrowness and the unfounded apprehensions of the Hindus and Musselmans in Northern India. Unfortunately, they do not realise the seriousness of the situation in the North, simply because they are free from such disastrous inter-communal quarrels in their own Provinces. But they must realise that today we must think in terms of the Indian Nation and not in terms of Indian Provinces. And *Swaraj* is not possible for any Province if it cannot be secured for the whole of India. I do not, as I have said before, take the Hindu-Musselman situation quite so tragically as some people in Northern India do; but our co-workers in other Provinces take it tragically enough. This must be cured at once."

RESPONSIBILITIES OF NO-CHANGERS.

Referring to the ensuing elections, he said, "Apart from the Hindu-Muslim dissensions, there are the elections to the Councils. Thank God there is no longer the old abuse of the opposite party. The *Swaraj* Party has been left free to fight the elections and although we need their services in more than one direction at this moment, I do not expect them to reckon any demands higher than those of the elections just at present. One of the chief reasons that moved me to try for the compromise at Delhi was that I desired to free No-changers from the futile task of recommitment for taking up the Constructive Programme of Mahatma Gandhi. For some time after Delhi, my hope was not realised and there was too much mourning in the No-changers' rank for non-cooperation, which I was accused of having killed beyond the hope even of resurrection. That was followed by a dissection of my own soul, so to speak. Highly interesting but nonetheless amusing studies of my motives in working for the compromise were being published in No-changers' journals. I do hope all this has ceased now and men whose views about the constructive programme, I do not share in their entirety, will take up the work in connection with a new vigour and a new determination. There are two months between now and Coonada and those who know what the Mahatma accomplished in the four months between Bezwada at the end of March 1921 and the Tilak *Shradha* at Bombay on the 1st of August of that year would consider nothing short of a crime to neglect these two months."

"LET US HAVE MORE OF KENYA."

In regard to National Education, the Maulana said "then, there is National Education and I shall be failing in my duty if I do not appeal to Bombay in the name of my own youngest child, the National Muslim University at Aligarh. It needs financial support very badly and in the present condition of finance, I would beg of every Nationalist in India to help me in working out the Mahatma's Constructive Programme by maintaining one of the few thriving educational institutions of the non-cooperation movement. But of course my appeal is not only for the *Jamia Millia Islamia* at Aligarh. My appeal is for financial and

(Continued on next page)

DOCTORS' REVOLT.

REJECT MINISTER OF HEALTH'S TERMS.

HEAVY RESIGNATIONS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 22. As an outcome of their decision of October 18th, 900 doctors out of 1640 in London area have already resigned. Resignations are similarly heavy all over the country. M. Farman, Secretary of the County of London Panel Doctors, has informed his willingness to accept Ss. Gd. provided Government appoint a committee to enquire into the working of Insurance Acts and, in the meantime, guarantee the doctors against the Approved Societies' interference.

NOTE.—A Reuter message of the 18th instant reported a crisis in the State medical insurance system following the Minister of Health's rejection of the Panel Doctors' request for arbitration on his offer to reduce their fee. This led to a private meeting of doctors from all over Britain which rejected the terms. This was expected to lead to resignations of the doctors who were credited with the intention of launching their own medical service.—Reuter.

DR. MASARYK'S BUSY DAY.

RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY KING.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 22. President Masaryk opened the first day of his visit to London by placing a magnificent wreath of palms tied with Czechoslovakian colours on the Cenotaph in Whitehall. He was accompanied by Dr. Benes, the Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, and Dr. Mastny, the Czechoslovakian Minister in London. A considerable crowd watched the ceremony and displayed unusual interest in the personality of the first President of the new Republic.

Dr. Masaryk then proceeded to Westminster Abbey where he placed a similar wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Warrior.

At noon Dr. Masaryk and Dr. Benes drove from their hotel in Royal carriages to the Buckingham Palace where they were cheered heartily by the crowd at the gates. After being received in audience by the King, they lunched with His Majesty and Queen Mary. The Prince of Wales was present and other guests included Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin and Marquess and Marchioness of Curzon. Later, Dr. Masaryk attended reception given at the residence of Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Air, by the Czechoslovakian society. This evening the President had a long conversation with Lord Curzon at the Foreign Office, and afterwards dined with Mr. Baldwin at the Premier's official residence in Downing Street.—B. O. W.

MYSORE DEWAN.

SEVERAL ADDRESSES PRESENTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, Oct. 23. At the meeting of the Mysore Representative Assembly yesterday several addresses were presented to the Dewan after his Presidential speech. Several distinguished visitors were present including the Hon. Mr. Toddhunter and the British Resident in Mysore. Of the addresses presented to the Dewan the most important ones were of the Indian Christian Community, the Vokkaliga Sangha, the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board, and the Audidravadas. In these several grievances of the different communities were dwelt upon. The Dewan in giving a joint reply stated that reference had been made in the address of the Lingayat Education Fund Association, the Central Mahomedan Association and some others to the constitutional question of the representation of special interests through the existing or proposed form of the general scheme of constitutional development, and the decision of the Government on the point would shortly be announced. The representative of the Audidravada Community had made an appealing reference to the numerous disabilities under which the community was pining labouring. No assurance, the Dewan stated, was needed to satisfy them that all directions suggested for the betterment of their moral and material condition the Government were taking active steps.

A Coonoor message of October 23rd says:—

Owing to slips between Kallar and Hillgrove on the Nilgiri Railway all trains between Mettupalayam and Coonoor have been cancelled until further advice.—(A. P.) Religious processions passed off quietly in Jhansi and the reported communal tension is subsiding. Maulana Mahomed Ali received and replied to the municipal address at Jhansi on the 20th.—(A. P.) The Metropolitan in India who is on a visit to Allahabad addressed a meeting there yesterday on the Indian Church Measure.—(A. P.)

It is reported from Ramnagar, says the "Pioneer", that a few days ago a picket of that camp was bombarded by the Mahads. Two Indian soldiers were killed and seven were wounded.—(A. P.)

GREEK MUTINY.

ROYALIST GENERAL METAXAS LEADS.

SEQUEL TO ESTABLISHMENT OF CENSORSHIP.

LONDON, Oct. 22. Cryptic despatches from Athens betray a severe censorship and indicate the serious development of the indignation which has recently prevailed there principally owing to the establishment of the newspaper censorship on the eve of elections. A succession of brief cables states that M. Plastiras has issued a proclamation condemning the reactionary activities of two Generals and other officers of General Peloponnesus Army.

General Metaxas and Directors of his newspapers have disappeared. Mutineers are warned to disperse within an hour, or they will be bombarded by aeroplanes.

Later.—Messages trickling in from Athens after passing the censor's hands, report a military rising under the leadership of the Royalist Metaxas at the head of 2,000 men and six guns. Revolutionary proclamations have been scattered all over the capital by aeroplanes. The movement is declared to be unimportant.

With a view to misleading the troops it is stated that the movement is directed by the Venizelist Generals, Gargabdis and Leonoropoulos, and other officers, all of whom are on the retired list.—Reuter.

MUTINEERS' DEMAND RESIGNATION OF GOVT.

LONDON, Oct. 22. Athens.—A revolt has broken out in some of the provincial garrisons. Mutineers are demanding the resignation of Government with the object of ensuring impartiality elections.—Reuter.

REVOLUTIONARY PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, Oct. 22. Athens.—The Revolutionary proclamation urges the King to assume sovereign right and appoint a new government; otherwise civil war is threatened.—Reuter.

ATHENS NORMAL.

LONDON, Oct. 22. A semi-official message from Athens says:—Following the anti-Government campaign by the reactionary Press, mutinies broke out in several provincial garrisons. Those at Cavalla, Drama and elsewhere were quelled bloodlessly. The mutineers at Corinth, Patras and Olanata are still holding out but their numbers are few. All other garrisons in the country, including Athens and the entire fleet are standing by the Government which has re-established martial law and seized today's issue of the opposition newspapers. Several arrests have been made but Metaxas and his lieutenants have escaped. The situation in Athens and Piræus is normal.—Reuter.

VENEZELIST COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, Oct. 23. Athens.—It is reported from Chalcis that the majority of mutineers are returning to ranks, declaring the officers duped them. The Venizelist and the Zalmis parties have issued communiques disavowing the counter-revolutionary movement. The directors of all opposition newspapers together with Metaxas have disappeared.—Reuter.

5TH INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 22. Geneva.—The Fifth International Labour Conference assembled here today. Mr. Arthur Fontaine presiding. 42 out of 57 States were represented. There was only one question on the agenda, namely, the determination of the general principles of labour inspection.

Mr. Fontaine referred to the laying of the foundation stone of the International Labour Bureau's Palace on Sunday as inspiring confidence.—Reuter.

The Allahabad High Court reopened today after a long vacation. Mr. Justice Kaphyalal was sworn in by Sir Grimwood Meares, Chief Justice, as Puisne Judge vice Sir P. C. Banerji retired.—A. P. As a mark of its disapproval of the Viceroy's reception the Allahabad Municipal Board has decided to keep its schools and offices closed on the 1st November.—A. P.

Several members of the Allahabad Municipality have given notice of motions dissociating the Board from the reception to be given to the Viceroy.—A. P.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer is sixteen and nine-sixteenth pence and demand bill is sixteen and nine-sixteenth pence.—A. P.

SAPRU-SMUTS POURPARLERS.

A DEFINITE BREAK-DOWN.

GENERAL SMUTS' OBSTINACY.

ECONOMIC BOYCOTT OF INDIANS IN KENYA.

(FROM S. R. BOMANJI.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has seen the Duke of Devonshire who promises cordial support to the proposals for solving the problems affecting India's status in the Empire, including Kenya. General Smuts on the other hand, it is understood, suggests a plan by which nationals of one part of the Empire should have no civic rights in other parts, coupled with a proposal for the repeal of the Equality Resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1921. Dr. Sapru has firmly refused to countenance any such plan and will to-morrow fight General Smuts in the open Conference upon the issue.

Dominion and British opinion seems definitely crystallising in Dr. Sapru's favour and General Smuts may find himself completely isolated. Dr. Sapru sees the Prime Minister to-day.

INDIANS BOYCOTTED IN KENYA.

The London "Times" Nairobi correspondent wired on 18th October that the economic boycott of Indians there was successful. In view of this information, Lord Reading's exhortation to abandon the boycott of Empire goods is considered meaningless and conceded. If it is open for White settlers to coerce Indians in Kenya to accept the Cabinet's decision in defiance of their rights as British citizens, it is equally open to the Bombay Corporation and all Indians to resort to boycott which is the only weapon against the injustice of

the Imperial Government. In view of increasing unemployment and had tried Indian boycotts, it effectively adopted, bound to influence English public opinion as no Imperial Conference withdrawals or anything else can do.

LONDON, Oct. 23. Reuter understands that Sir T. B. Sapru had a cordial interview with Lord Devonshire, to-day, the latter promising to support Sir T. B. Sapru's proposals mentioned in recent cables in the matter of the status of Indians Overseas.

Pourparlers between Sir T. B. Sapru and General Smuts have now definitely broken down, and according to the present indications, the position seems to be crystallising in which South Africa may be isolated against the rest of the Empire on the Indian question.

GENL. SMUTS' CATEGORICAL REFUSAL.

It is understood that General Smuts categorically refused to agree to Sir T. B. Sapru's proposals, while Sir T. B. Sapru decisively rejected the counter-proposal put forward by General Smuts. While the latter are not yet available in detail it is believed that their broad outline is that the nationals of one Dominion have no civic right in another Dominion.

Sir T. B. Sapru has arranged an interview with Mr. Baldwin for to-morrow.—Reuter.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

SEVERE RELAPSE OF ILLNESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SOLON, Oct. 22. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who was just beginning to recover from a serious illness has had a severe relapse. She still has a very high temperature but it is hoped that she may be sufficiently convalescent to reach Bombay by easy stages by the beginning of November.

PROPHET MAHOMED'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATION IN ZANZIBAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 22. A meeting of over ten thousand Muslims of all communities, consisting of Arabs, Swahilis, Indians, Egyptians and Persians organized by a Committee presided over by Mr. Mahomed Hassan, barrister-at-law, celebrated the Holy Prophet's birthday. His Highness the Sultan, Khalifa Bin Harub accompanied by Prince Abdullah and all members of the royal family attended. The Sultan was received with thrilling shouts of *Allahu-Akbar* emotionally responded to by the large congregation. The gathering was unique, being the first held by all creeds under the crescent flag of Islam, and there is no wonder if it takes permanent form as an annual function in memory of the Holy Prophet in Zanzibar which is yet an Islamic dominion.

ARRIVAL OF REICHSWEHR.

LONDON, Oct. 22. Leipzig.—Following the arrival of large detachments of the Reichswehr this morning shots were fired at the cavalry entering Meissen. The troops replied and several persons were wounded. A number of arrests were made. The strength of the Reichswehr in Saxony is estimated at fifty thousand.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey, Home Member, will leave Simla for Delhi on the 13th instant.

ADJOURNED TILL WEDNESDAY.

LONDON, October 22. A Communique on the Conference proceedings states that to-day's meeting of the Imperial Conference was presided over by Mr. Baldwin, all Dominion members being present. The Conference adjourned till Wednesday and it was decided that proceedings be confidential.—Reuter.

LOAN FOR DOMINION OF S. AFRICA

LEAFIELD, Oct. 22.

The prospectus was issued, this morning, of a loan of nine millions sterling, bearing interest at five per cent for the Dominion of South Africa. The price of the issue is 98½. The money will be spent on railways, harbours, irrigation land and other works in the Dominion.—B. O. W.

INDIAN PRISONS

EFFECT ON PRISONERS

DETERIORATION-NOT
IMPROVEMENT.

DETERIORATION-NOT
IMPROVEMENT.

AN EX-CIVILIAN'S CONDEMNATION.

The outstanding fact is that on the 2nd and 3rd May the meteorological department had corrected the direction of the storm center. The direction of the storm center as tentatively given was not at any time in error by more than 60 miles, although the nearest point from which observations were received was 200 miles distant and no storm winds were reported. Hence although in the absence of information from vessels at sea it was impossible for the staff of the department to speak with certainty. They appeared to have been correct in their forecast of the storm, but in a detailed form as was stated by the meteorological department available.

LONDON, October 22

H. H. the Maharajah of Cochin has contributed two thousand rupees to the Viceroy's Japanese Relief Fund.—(A.P.)

The chairman then in his concluding speech observed that they had now heard the lecture of Mr. Patel, and should decide for themselves as to for whom they should vote on the election day. At the same time they should be very careful in giving their votes to the candidates, so that they might not have to repent afterwards. The Moderates had been rightly described as "handling between the appointments and disappointments". As a matter of fact, he said, the Moderates loved themselves more than their countrymen. "The Moderates don't love the Nationalists so much as they love the Government", said Mr. Taimsoo.

“DO HIM PRACTICAL HONOUR.”

and a Parsi fought for their liberty and it was Sir P. M. Mehta to whom the country owed so much for his political battle and last but not the least Mr. B. F. Bharucha who was the heart and soul of the Swaraj movement was also a Parsi. He was therefore ashamed to hear that the Parsi community who gave such eminent men for their political emancipation should have been so ill-treated by other sister communities.

THE KEY OF YERAVDA.

He exhorted all to be united and love members of other communities as brethren. In their unity only lay the salvation of India. To emancipate their country they should also carry out the Bardoli programme. As for himself he would vote for Mahatma Gandhi and have full confidence in him even more than his best of kith and kin. Until Mahatma Gandhi was released they should strive hard to carry out his programme which was the key to the jail and the country. He was released the country could indulge in 'civilty' and he would be the first person to take a leading part with his brother Maulana Shaikat Ali in the procession with bands and drums and all sorts of music to welcome him.

As Maulana Malomed Ali had to leave by 8 p.m. there was no time for him to address the meeting further and the meeting was dissolved at this stage. Mr. Khaddikar asked the audience while the Maulana was departing to shout his "jai" but the Maulana raised his hands to stop such shouting and he again said only one person deserved this praise and that was Mahatma Gandhi.

able and even dangerous to broadcast information extending to details that are not fairly certain. A speculative opinion sent to a port officer may subsequently be corrected, but there is no guarantee of ability to reach a particular ship and prevent action based on inaccurate knowledge.

For example, during a cyclone off Kathiawar in June 1920 it was broadcasted on the 9th, "storm probably severe, probably approaching" and "track of the cyclone towards the north" and the forecast of the track carefully guarded though it was by the word probably. The forecast was based on incomplete information and incorrect led one vessel to steer into the disturbed area where the violence of the sea baffled description and the ship was at last driven ashore. Critical conditions on the 3rd of May last was not considered justifiable to broadcast the probable direction of motion of the storm.

The outstanding fact is that on the 2nd and 3rd May the meteorological department had corrected the direction of the storm center. The direction of the storm center as tentatively given was not at any time in error by more than 60 miles, although the nearest point from which observations were received was 200 miles distant and no storm winds were reported. Hence although in the absence of information from vessels at sea it was impossible for the staff of the department to speak with certainty. They appear to have been correct in their forecast of the storm, but in a detailed form as was stated by the meteorological department available.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

THE PUJAH HOLIDAYS.

APATHY OF LEADERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

Political Calcutta was in a state of suspended animation during the Pujahs. It will be some days before our political activities are begun afresh. The Pujah has been a tame affair in Bengal. As a matter of fact the greatest festival of the Hindus in Bengal has lost all its time-honoured attractions. It used to be the only link between the town life and village life. But now the villages are hot-beds of malaria. There are absentee landlords and absentee businessmen. The country-side is worse than deserted villages. "Forgive and forget" used to be the watchword of the people on the last day of the Pujah. But nowadays friends and foes do not meet together as in the days of old and nobody thinks of the fellow-feeling and mutual goodwill that used to be the characteristics of our forebears. Leaving aside the social aspect of the Pujahs there is nothing encouraging in the business world. Business was at a low ebb. There was a great demand for Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills cloths but what a pity, unlike last year Khaddar was not in much demand. While the leaders are squabbling over "Council or 'No-Council'" the masses of the people are drifting backwards to the ways of the old days. The cult of the "Charkha" is being forgotten, in spite of the strenuous efforts of men like Dr. P. C. Ray. There is lack of enthusiasm in the people mainly due to the inaction on the part of those from whom they expected a lead. It is a great pity that our leaders have ignored the fact that it is hard to regain lost ground. It was a most discouraging, shall I say distressing Pujah market for all of us.

COMING ELECTIONS.

The election prospects are clear now. The ministerialists will no doubt, have a majority. Because the voters, generally speaking, do not care who is elected. They are no lovers of Councils but they regret it very much that their leaders are divided among themselves. The Khilafat workers who are more earnest in their work than even the Congress workers, outside their fold, are inactive because they know not what to do. They are depending, however, on Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to give them a lead and I have no doubt the Maulana will do so soon.

I was not a little amused when I read the report of the Administration of the Bombay Police and that of Calcutta. There is one thing indisputably in common. That is to say the Commissioner of Police is to be congratulated on the efficient administration of the Police Department in both these cases. There has been an increase in robbery, dacoity and other heinous crimes in Bengal. Yes, but that does not matter, because according to the Commissioner of Police that is due to the propaganda of the non-cooperators, to the absolute disregard for law and order. An increase in crime! Put it down to non-cooperators and no responsibility attaches to the Police. This is the new lesson which the report on the administration of Calcutta Police seeks to impress on the people. There was, however, one redeeming feature in the report of the Police administration. There was no political crime. This is a great relief for Bengal. For Bengal, in the light of the Police report has always been a notorious province for political crimes. But having regard to Sir Henry Stephenson's speech in the Council and later on his statement and that of His Excellency Lord Lytton before the representative of the people, I think our optimism is short-lived. Mr. Tegat who has signed the report for Sir Reginald Clarke, may have a different story to tell when he will have to sign the report himself next year.

The greatest joke of the Pujah season was the Medical Conference that was held at the school of Tropical Medicine. The medical pundits all discussed the origin of the disease and its remedy. Well, they all went in for mosquitoes, poor creatures, but this time the tigers among them. An impertinent question is asked in this connection. How is it that these tigers and these anopholes were scarce when the people were economically in a better condition and as a result, with a better health they had a stronger resisting power. Scientifically this is an aspect of study which is likely to be overlooked. We had so long been anopholes but now comes our good friend the "tiger." Between them sanitariously as between Mr. S. R. Das and Mr. C. R. Das politically they want to have the upper hand in Bengal. But what really about the dengue? It is now in its passing stage. But unless some means are found to combat with this epidemic we shall find ourselves exactly in the same position as now as when the next outbreak comes.

There is a mild surprise here in connection with the Viceroy's speech. The Lord Chief Justice of England at the close of this half term of office in Indian Viceroyalty, tells us that whatever the decision with regard to Kenya we should not think of regrets! Because, first, this conflict, perhaps with his lordship's avowed of doing justice to India. The Lord Chief Justice of England has taken two and a half years to ascertain in what way he could do justice to India. Beginning shows within it the end. He will not know it even at the end of his career, in spite of Sir Mahmood Shafiq. This is how we look at his Lordship's speech. His advice to the intending wreckers of the reforms is out of place. Because we who care to judge, Lord Reading set all by his own words do it by his stanchly declared adhesion to justice. If he fails in carrying out that as he has he would fall in everything else. So on a shifted ground we don't take his Lordship on trust at all.

MYSORE'S PROGRESS.

DEWAN'S REVIEW IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, Oct. 22.

An important speech was made to-day by the Dewan of Mysore, Mr. A. R. Banerji, C.S.I., C.I.E., at the opening of the last session of the Mysore Representative Assembly, which, because of the impending reforms, will cease to exist from this Dasara Session. The Dewan, in the course of his comprehensive address, first complimented the Assembly for the experience it had gained and on making the fullest use of the large opportunities granted to it from time to time during the past 21 years of His Highness the present Maharaja's administration. The members of the Assembly deserved credit for having paved the way for a liberal measure of reforms which would shortly be promulgated by His Highness.

PROGRESS OF THE STATE.

The Dewan reviewed the progress the State had made during the past two decades and said that the resources of the State had been largely developed as a result of pursuing a highly progressive policy. The total revenues, which in the year 1902 amounted to the sum of nearly two crores, had risen in 1922 to Rupees 3 crores and more. The resources of the State were considerably augmented during the period by the growth of gold mining industry by the harnessing of the Sivasamudram Falls, by the extension of the railways and the construction of irrigation works. Industrially also the State had progressed considerably, having nearly 50,000 acres under industrial crops, such as cotton, mulberry, coffee, and rubber, and while there were only a very few industries organised by local initiative, twenty years ago, there were now several concerns of clay, metal, manganese, and paint works, cotton and woollen mills, tile factories, asbestos and many others worked successfully by private persons. During the years under review the assets of the State had increased from Rs. 4 crores and 90 lakhs to Rs. 15 crores and 35 lakhs. The University for Mysore has been established and the total expenditure under education other than the University had increased from nearly 7 lakhs to 38 lakhs which, in other words, was an expenditure of 14 per cent of the total revenues of the State. There was now one educational institution for every three and a half square miles and every 600 persons.

During the period substantial advance had been made in local self-government. At the end of 1922-23 there were eight District Boards, 77 Taluk Boards and 833 Village Panchayats, with an income and expenditure respectively, of Rs. 18 and 16 lakhs of rupees. New railway lines at a capital cost of nearly rupees 179 lakhs had been built and 211 lakhs were spent on the Krishnarajasagara and allied works while 126 lakhs were spent for the development of the Kanury Power.

LAST YEAR'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

The speaker then referred to the achievements of the past year with which he had a more intimate connection, and in doing so, gave some idea of extensive tours he had undertaken throughout the State and of the Conference he had with the District Officers for reviewing all pending questions and examining the major and minor wants in each District. The local self-government questions were gone into in general during these tours, and all the needs and grievances of the people in the districts were carefully examined. A few of the larger questions connected with the administration, especially those relating to Mysore's claims for the surplus of revenue of Bangalore Cantonment, reorganisation of Mysore Military Forces, the extension of the Mysore railway and the representations of the Mysore Government regarding the Imperial Customs, formed the subjects of discussions between the Governments of Mysore and India recently. Other important questions that had engaged the attention of the Government during the year were the further development of the Gold Mining industry, the improvement in the method of obtaining foreign stores, the agency arrangements for the sale of sandalwood oil in Europe and America, and the development of irrigation and motor transport services in the State.

The most important advance under local Boards administration was the grant of the privilege of electing a President for the Bangalore District Board and the appointment of non-official presidents for two District Boards.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE STATE.

The Dewan next referred to the financial position of the State and said that the budget of the last year anticipated a deficit of nearly 22 lakhs and that the revised estimates of last June expected a deficit of four lakhs; but according to the preliminary accounts the total revenue of the last year came up to 333 lakhs, which was the highest level reached so far, and the total expenditure amounted to 330 lakhs, thus leaving a surplus of three lakhs. This was most satisfactory and the expectations in regard to revenue had been more than fully realised. The gross earnings of the railways and tramways worked by the State during the year came to Rs. 31 lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 27 lakhs. The gross earnings of the State lines worked by the Company were Rs. 44 lakhs, and after deducting the expenses the actual net revenue to the Government was rupees 2 lakhs.

Dealing with the iron works the Dewan said that the output of pig-iron in the Government Iron Works showed a steady monthly increase until the time it had to be temporarily closed down, owing to a heavy rain.

APPOINTMENTS TO BACKWARD COMMUNITIES.

The Government reviewed the position during the year regarding the representa-

tion of the backward communities in the public service and it was seen that out of a total of 700 appointments only 206 were given to the members of the backward communities, but it had been found that the fifty per cent limit set, had been reached in the medical and the executive police departments. Eight probationers were recently recruited directly to the Amildari service and of these, six were the members of the backward communities.

In dealing with the railway administration the Dewan said the Mysore Government had not abandoned the Bhatkal Harbour Project, and when funds were available the Shimoga-Arasalu line would be the first project resumed.

PRESS LEGISLATION.

The Press Legislation that was contemplated by the State was the next question discussed. In regard to this it was stated that a special Committee was appointed to go into the matter and they made unanimous report that the Press Law in the State should be so amended that the condition of previous permission of the Government to start a new-paper should not be required, but that the Government might prohibit the publication of a newspaper if its authorities were convicted of an offence of sedition, or of promoting class enmity and that in such cases an appeal against the order of the Government lay in a special bench of the Chief Court. This bill would be placed before the Assembly during the current session for the expression of opinion.

Dealing with the British Empire Exhibition the Dewan stated that action had already been taken to make representative collection of the resources of the State in raw materials and local manufactures. Advances had already been made to artisans for the purpose. Government had decided that no charge should be made on account of rent or transport of exhibits. They were also prepared to give liberal concessions to two merchants to visit the exhibition regarding the future programme of work.

FUTURE SCHEMES.

The Dewan declared that Government had still to concentrate their attention on further improvement of finance and the development of productive concerns already embarked upon. The Mysore University had to be equipped with an efficient staff and due provision had to be made for its development as a modern institution. Irrigation works had to be multiplied. The Malnad should be given a direct outlet to the West Coast. All important municipal towns should be given modern water supply. A few of the larger industries such as paper pulp and sugar must be developed. Strengthening of Public Health Department should be taken in hand and medical aid for women had to be largely extended in rural parts. Government should for the present keep these very beneficial schemes in view so that they might be actively pursued when money was available. There was good reason to entertain the hope that they had turned the corner and that the time was not distant when it would be possible to make an advance in directions indicated. Before closing his address the Dewan announced to the Assembly that next month their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Reading would visit Mysore.

SIR J. SIMON ON EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Sir John Simon addressed a meeting at the Reform Club, Manchester, in Mail Week in pursuance of a campaign being conducted by the Liberal Party throughout the country. It was natural, he said, that they should have been in a state of political confusion for some time after the war. He made no complaint of that but he called on his fellow-Liberals to work together. So far from his waiting the break-up of the Coalition he welcomed it as releasing the great pent-up Liberal forces, and he believed Liberalism would come to its own again.

They had to show a definite Liberal message about the tremendous difficulties which faced the countries across the sea. Let them not discuss the League of Nations with a sigh if it had not accomplished all that was wished of it in the case of Greece and Italy. Notwithstanding the fact that a Great Power had sent an ultimatum to another Great Power, war had been avoided. How different the world might have been if when Austria sent her ultimatum in 1914, there had been a body sitting at Geneva which would have enabled the peoples of Europe to throw their weight over to the side of peace.

Germany, after making what was not a satisfactory proposal, put forward another in which she bound herself to pay reparations. But our Government had never made an answer. He did not know the ultimate object of the French policy. But if it were a deliberate policy of the French Government to break up Germany, France could not have proceeded along better lines.

Our Prime Minister had so far been silent, and there was nothing to suggest that there was any change in the policy of M. Poincaré. It was necessary for Liberalism to strengthen the Opposition, which required a full explanation being given to the British people of where they stood in the matter. We had suffered as well as France. We had poured out our blood and we had made our arrangements to pay our debts without any word from the French Government. It was not an exaggeration to say that Europe was breaking up into pieces, and a great community like ours was largely interested in the restoration of Europe.

SIR FREDERICK WHYTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Sir, Fredrick Whyte proposes to leave Simla, about November 10th, proceeding to Delhi for about a fortnight and thence to Agra for a week.

On his return he will preside over the Conference of the Presidents of Provincial Legislative Councils, which will meet on December 3rd to discuss important matters of parliamentary procedure.

On December 8th, he will proceed to Calcutta to attend the annual competition of the St. John Ambulance Association returning to Delhi about a week later. It is understood that he expects the new Legislative Assembly to open about the third week in January which is also the date for Lady Reading's National Baby Week.

WAKE UP CITIZENS.

KNOW YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD.

(BY S. N. PHERWANI.)

"Survey, Settle, and Serve"—that is the formula of social service. Find out the facts about the area you want to serve more effectively, is the first step. Understand before you improve, investigate before you advocate, is the scientific procedure. So the efficiency of a Municipality may be gauged by the fact whether it has adequately surveyed the area, resources and needs of the city-community. How far have the exact needs and resources of the population been ascertained and mapped, before framing an appropriate programme of service? That is the question which gives a first glimpse into the efficiency of a Municipality.

There are many duties obligatory and optional to be discharged by a Municipality, but it cannot discharge them without knowing its own peculiar needs. It has therefore been provided that a Municipality may undertake a survey. But for most Municipalities the word survey has a very narrow content. The few cities that have conducted a survey, have merely conducted a land survey.

The administration report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1921-22 shows, that the department of Land Records has surveyed about 57 Municipalities in all out of the 160. Thus on page 40 under the heading "City Surveys" we find that in the Northern Division "City Surveys of Ahmedabad, Ankleshwar, Dahod, Surat, Murbad, and Shahapur are in progress. Revision of the Broach city survey and the survey of the town of Cambay are in progress. Eleven city surveys are being maintained."

In the Central Division, "Survey of the cities of Karad and Sangamner has been completed, and that of Dharangaon is in progress. Fifteen city surveys are under regular maintenance. In the Southern Division, the city surveys of Nipana and Pen have been completed, while those of Hubli, Bijapur and Panval are in progress. Ten city surveys are under regular maintenance. On page 39 we find that in Sind, "the remaining survey of Sukkar resurvey was completed during the year. The work of Rohri town survey was also finished. The survey of Hyderabad was commenced. The maintenance work of Shikarpur and Garhi Yasin city surveys was conducted during the year."

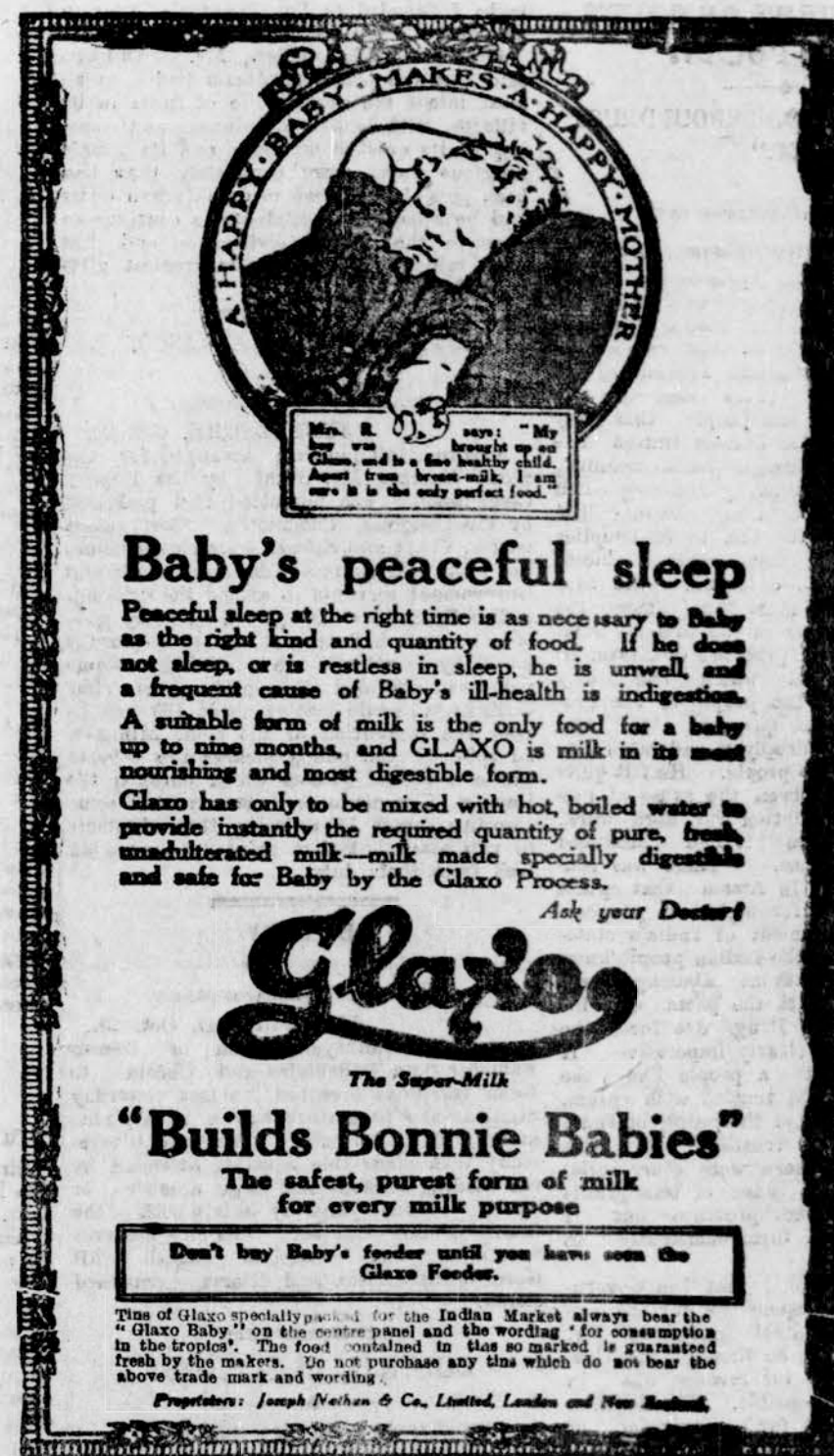
THE TYPE OF SURVEY NEEDED.

It will thus be seen that as yet 103 Municipalities are without a survey of any sort. But even for the 57 Municipalities which have this so-called city survey of the land record type, we must clearly realise that such a survey merely provides the starting point, namely the city map, that it is in no way the comprehensive social survey that is needed for discovering the real problems of each Municipality, and for evoking citizen enthusiasm. A comprehensive Social Survey" may in the words of Arnovici, the Director of the Bureau of Social Research, be defined "as a stock taking of social factors that determine the conditions of a given community, whether that be a neighbourhood, village, city, county, state, or nation, with a view to providing adequate information necessary for the intelligent planning and carrying out of constructive and far-reaching social reforms." This is the type of survey that is needed to make the city Government "a laboratory of social inquiry in order that every social need of the community, which may be satisfied by co-operative action may be brought to the attention of the public and officials, and as far as funds and powers permit, may be incorporated in the service programme of the city." Thus a comprehensive social survey of a city is hardly known to most of our Municipalities and has therefore not been undertaken as yet by any Municipality in the Bombay Presidency. Judged then by this test, the efficiency of the Bombay Municipality is very low and can be increased a great deal if the idea of a comprehensive scientific survey is understood and increasingly adopted by all Municipalities.

STEPS IN THE SURVEY.

A first step in the survey would of course be the city map. This must be supplemented by a contour map and regional map. But our survey should not stop here. If it is to be serviceable, it must map communal distribution throughout the city. It must likewise show the industrial facts of the city localised on the map. Various social agencies may be interested in the "Know Your City" campaign and asked to collect and submit facts of different orders regarding the city for the purposes of knowing the peculiar needs and resources of the city. The facts then may be mapped, graphed, and exhibited to evoke civic interest.

"A comprehensive social survey," according to Prof. Elmer, makes "an intensive study of several interrelated conditions and activities in a community and of their bearing upon each other. The recognised purpose of such a survey is to bring about needed changes and to increase the general efficiency of the community by creating a social consciousness which will help the members thereof to live together." Such a comprehensive survey will deal with natural physical conditions, population, social conditions and activities relating to health comfort and convenience, and comfort of the community, with health and industry, with group relationships, political, ameliorative, recreational, with education and religious activities" as all of these have to do a great deal with the welfare of the city.



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AMENDMENT OF INCOME TAX.

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, October 22.

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce has expressed its opinion on the proposal to amend the Income Tax Act 1922 with a view to prevent avoidance of the super-tax by the formation of bogus firms and companies. It says the proposed amendment will prejudicially affect the interests of Indian firms consisting of partners related to one another and living in joint family. It may be possible to safeguard the interests of Government by providing that such partners should be introduced only by registered instruments which would preclude setting up a plea of benami. The Chamber adds the amendment ignores the Hindu law of Inheritance and joint family system as they obtain in Davabagha and Mitakshara, and its effect would be the subversion of Hindu and Mohammedan laws and the introduction of friction and conflict in Hindu joint family system when a joint family comes to adjust itself according to the amendment.

"DR. VIEGAS' CANDIDATURE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The transformation of our friend Sjt. Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee a staunch adherent of extreme form of non-cooperation movement boycotting the Councils, into not only not supporting Swaraj Party candidates but appealing for support to Dr. Viegas who is not only not a Swaraj Party man but is not also a Congress man, is really an Eighth wonder of the modern world.

Dr. Viegas may be good, genial and hardworking but since he has not shown his loyalty to the Congress, the Swarajist Voters of A. C. D. Wards cannot entrust him with representation in the Councils.—Yours, etc.

A SWARAJIST VOTER.

Bombay, 22-10-1923.

VILLAGE INCIDENT IN KUTCH STATE.

A MATTER FOR ENQUIRY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A very sad incident took place in a village named Luni in the Mundra Taluka of the Kutch State between the hours of 5 p.m. on Monday (the 1st inst.) and 6 a.m. the next day. The father of the Jakhu had obtained a decree against one Manku, a woman of that village, for the possession of a house. Manku handed over possession of the house with the exception of an inner room, which she promised to vacate after a week. Months passed by, and Manku did not vacate. Jakhu, it is said, broke open the room and threw out the worthless things of Manku. Manku complained to the Fozdar of Mundra of theft. The Fozdar personally went over to Luni (4 miles from Mundra) and arrested Jakhu and two others in the evening and kept them in his custody in the village. In the morning Jakhu was not to be found. Enquiries were instituted. About 3 p.m. on Wednesday, it was announced that Jakhu's body was in a well close by and an enquiry was held by the Fozdar assisted by four village assessors which brought in a verdict, so I understand, of suicide while temporarily insane.

A very simple case has been made of it, but from information obtained there seems to be a reasonable doubt about the correctness of the verdict, especially when methods of Police administration in Kutch are taken into consideration.

What is therefore, wanted is personal enquiry by H. H. Prince Vijayarajji, the Crown Prince, since H. H. the Maharao is not in Kutch, after fully assuring the villagers that it is beyond the local officials powers to do them any harm.

NEW EDITOR OF "NATION."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

Mr. M. A. Narsinhiah who took editorship of "Nation" after the arrest of Sardar Gurdit Singh has ceased to be the Editor. Sardar Mahinder Singh has now declared himself to be the new Editor of the "Nation".

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"OKARA" TRAGEDY.

FINDING OF COURT OF INQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

The Court of Inquiry into the loss of British India cargo steamer "Okara" which foundered in a cyclone in the Bay of Bengal about May 5th, finds that the "Okara" was fit to proceed to sea and was properly loaded in accordance with the existing rules. She foundered owing to her hatches going and being overwhelmed by a huge sea as result of being caught in a cyclone. The contributory indirect cause was the fact that a wireless message reporting the formation of a storm in the Bay of Bengal which was sent to Calcutta from Simla at noon on May 3rd was not broadcasted. The Court considers it has not sufficient information to conclude that the master of the ship was negligent in proceeding on his voyage as he did it and finds that there was no delay in broadcasting "Okara's" signal of distress.

As regards the question put to the court as to whether the vessel was overloaded the court says if the question means to ask whether the "Okara" was overloaded in the sense that had she been more lightly loaded she might have weathered the storm, the answer is obviously that she was overloaded, but that appears not to mean very much and if this kind of question is to be asked there is not much point in having headline fixed as it is. The Court considers the question rather beyond the scope of its inquiry and calling for much more detailed investigation into facts than it is in a position to make.

The Court recommends that the question whether important weather message should be broadcasted immediately instead of twice daily at the fixed hours should be considered, and also the advisability of having a meteorologist who deals with storms in the Bay of Bengal posted in Calcutta instead of Simla.

It recommends also that rules relating to the period of Indian summer, should be reconsidered and the protected period made to cover the whole of May and November. It recommends further that the question of design of hatches and method of fastening them be considered and that pilot vessel at sandhads should keep continuous wireless watch and be allowed free communication with ships in the bay.

The Court strongly recommends that the question of revising orders as to the Indian summer be considered.

On the question of issuing weather information with regard to Bay of Bengal storms from Simla, the report states some of the witnesses stated they and weather messages are invariably late and of little use. The present case affords a striking instance of the information being sent into and therefore being useless. Had the message reporting the formation of the storm been broadcasted, it is probable that the "Okara" would not have been lost. Dr. Norman, Senior Meteorologist at Simla, gives one reason why the messages are not broadcasted except at stated hours as being that these are the times at which ships expect these messages, but larger passenger vessels have an operator on watch all the time, so they could pick up such messages at any time and could transmit any specially important message to any cargo vessel with which they could get into communication. It is evident from the evidence of witnesses that Captains of ships in the bay are quite out of touch with meteorological office. Normand Meteorological Office, and Commander Nicholson, Director of Wireless under the Government of India do not agree that there is any serious delay in sending out messages owing to fact of office being in Simla, but it does appear that advantage might be gained by having a meteorological office in Calcutta, so that he could meet personally Captains with whom he corresponds. This matter is so great that Commission recommended that this question should be considered as one of prime importance to shipping in the Bay of Bengal.

EVOLUTION OF TITLES.

The final stage in the evolution of the title of Prime Minister may be said to have been reached in the present series of Imperial Conferences, when the Premier of Canada set the example of addressing Mr. Baldwin as "Prime Minister" without prefix. No doubt this form may be accepted as correct, though it strikes rather oddly on our ears, and it may be observed that it does not follow precedent in an important respect. Thus a Secretary of State would be addressed as "Mr. Secretary". For this there is Dizzy's acid little estimate of the late Lord Cross—"Mr. Secretary Cross, whom one is always forgetting to call Sir Richard." In the same way it would be usual to address the Chancellor of the Exchequer with the prefix of Mr. A Lord Chancellor, like a Lord Mayor, would be "My Lord Chancellor." Perhaps a precedent for the form of "Prime Minister" unadorned might be that of "First Lord." None the less it seems likely that Mr. Gladstone would have devoted some little thought to the matter and would have felt, perhaps, some misgivings about the form chosen for this occasion, for there was in him some faint recollection of Lord North's objections which made him forbid even his own family to allude to him as Prime Minister.

Gladstone even objected to being called "First Lord of the Treasury," and would go no farther than an admission that he believed that his name stood first in the Commission of the Treasury. It is true that in his day a Prime Minister had not the official precedence given to the office by King Edward, but one can imagine that, with his courtly habit, he would have found something rather abrupt in "Prime Minister" on a great formal occasion. It lacks even that softening effect given to it when colleagues address their letters to "My dear Prime Minister."

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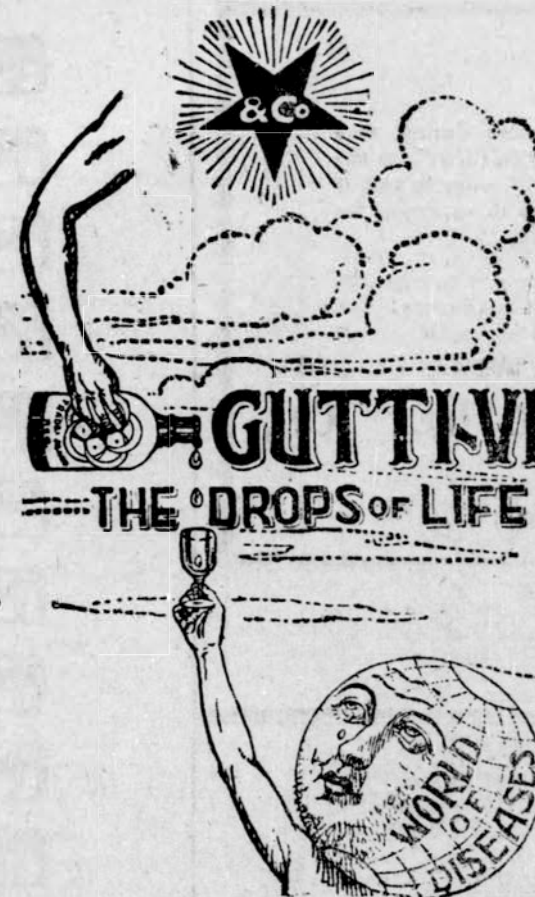
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R Rheumatism, Ringworm,
O Otagia (pain in the ear),
P Pleurisy, Phthisis, Pneumonia, Plague,
S Sprain, Stings,

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L Lumbago,
I Intestinal-worms, Itching Piles,
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E Eczema, etc.



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BORDI NOTES.

ADVENT OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BORDI, Oct. 17.

The Dassara Day was a very eventful day to the people of Bordi. In the morning of that day there was a Conference of young men and High School students attended by the guardians of the students at Gholwad. It was addressed by Mr. S. K. Baise, the Principal of Bordi High School and presided over by Pundit Bhole Sastri from Baroda. The subject of the address was "Indian Ancient and Modern Ideals and Methods of Education." In the afternoon a Library and Free Reading Room was opened in Bordi at the hands of Dr. F. C. Darwala, a very enthusiastic and popular young man in Bordi. A public meeting was held in the Cama Dhamashala at Bordi and speeches by some of the organisers were delivered explaining the scheme and the prospects of the new Institution. Mr. Trivedi, the Head Master of the Tattori High School of Ahmedabad was the chief speaker of the afternoon. He emphasised the great influence that knowledge exercises over the destinies of mankind, and congratulated the people of Bordi on the success of the new venture to diffuse and promote knowledge among the masses.

An influential and representative Committee has been appointed to manage the affairs of the Library, and the keen interest that the public has shown in the furtherance of the institution promises well. The establishment of the Library has removed in the village a long felt complaint of the visitors, to this beautiful place that it lacked sufficient means of recreation. It is earnestly hoped that all people interested in the development of this seaside health resort will extend their support to this new scheme.

It was generally felt that the new move of holding the Dassara Sammelan was a very happy event, and if it is made an annual and a regular function it will help much to keep up the reputation of Bordi as a very well organised and rising village.

Besides these events of the day, the Villagers of Bordi are very keenly busy in making preparations to receive the introduction of the democratic local self-Government in the village. Government have sanctioned the introduction of the Village Panchayat in Bordi together with Gholwad. So long there have been 8 candidates for 3 seats and some more are likely to run in. There seems to be a sincere desire on the part of the villagers to avail themselves of this opportunity to manage their own village and among the candidates, there are men from all shades of opinion and of all the communities residing in the village. It is heard that not being satisfied with the present allotment of representation, the villagers have petitioned the proper authorities and are shortly going to wait upon the President of the District Local Board to request him to sanction an increase in the present number of seats given to Bordi.

A TARIFF LEAGUE FOR INDIA.

The "Swarajya" writes:— Under the energetic leadership of Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, an association has been formed in Bombay for the purpose of safeguarding the industrial interests of India. Indian opinion is predominantly in favour of protection but as Simla calculates the effects of its policy more in relation to British trade, it is seldom that Indian interests ever get a chance of even a decent hearing. It is all the more necessary that educated opinion in India must be organised with a view to influence the fiscal policy of the country. We hope that the Tariff League that has now been established in Bombay will soon be made an All-India organisation with branches all over the country. The time has now come when India should have a clear and definite policy in the matter of industrial protection. The country though vaguely in favour of such a course has to be educated about its implications and we hope the League will carry out an intense propaganda in the vernacular.

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